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PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN
Journal of Pharmacy
With which is Incorporated
The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER

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ABSORBENT COTTONS

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Messrs. Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd. have been granted the use of the Trade Mark "LYSOL" in Australia, but not wishing to perpetuate the German name they have incorporated with "Lysol" the British trade mark "PACOLOL."

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You will give your customers satisfaction when you supply the guaranteed pure

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HOT WATER BOTTLES

FITTED WITH INGRAM'S "ECLIPSE" STOPPER.
GUARANTEED NOT TO SLIP OR LEAK.

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EXPERT BRITISH LABOUR

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No 37.

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THE AUSTRALASIAN

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Articles.

Rose-Growing as a Profitable Hobby.

By A. B. RUNDLE, PH.C.

Some time ago the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* published several articles under the title of "My Best Advertising Scheme." I was struck with several of the ideas mentioned in these contributions. Possibly your readers may be interested in learning something about what I consider "My Best Advertising Idea." My late father purchased the business I am now carrying on at Wangaratta over 50 years ago. He always considered advertising unprofessional, and consequently never did any. I was educated in Melbourne, and soon learned the value of advertising. Ten years ago I took over the business, and I have been a persistent advertiser ever since. It was hard work for the first few years, but I kept to newspaper ads., and through the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* I got into touch with the Manning Advertising Service. Now I am on the right track. I have always made my window a special feature of the pharmacy, and I frequently hear people passing say, "Whatever is Rundle showing now?" I change my window often, and always try to make the displays attractive.

My principal hobby is Horticulture. My specialty is roses. A quarter acre block at the back of the pharmacy contains my rosary. I first started growing roses in 1907. Never did I for a moment think that this would prove to be the means of my becoming known to people over a radius of 60 miles from my pharmacy. After 10 years of rose growing, I believe I am better known as a cultivator of roses than as a pharmacist. I have won innumerable trophies, and at the Royal Horticultural Society's Rose Show, held in Melbourne, secured four prizes. When it is considered that I have to carry my blooms 150 miles, and cut them 24 hours before the flowers are judged, it will be realised that I am severely handicapped. The local news-

papers usually insert a paragraph when a prize is awarded to me, and the names of the winning rose blooms are mentioned for guidance to other enthusiasts. I give two public demonstrations of rose pruning each year. One at the Agricultural High School in the town is keenly watched, and many questions asked by 60 to 80 senior scholars, and a fair number of district enthusiasts. The local people consider me an expert (although I feel I have still a lot to learn about the "Queen of Flowers"), so I often act as judge at country flower shows. By this means I get to know the people, and generally make new customers of some of the exhibitors. At present I am president of the local Horticultural Society, and at the spring show held last month I was

successful in winning six first prizes in the rose sections, also champion rose of the show.

I thought of writing this article some months ago, but I waited to get the photograph taken, which is reproduced herewith. I may mention that this photograph was taken the day after our local spring show, specially for "The Journal of Pharmacy." The photograph does not do justice to the rose garden. There are 350 rose bushes planted in it, and the garden is enclosed with a rose hedge 10 feet high. The roses on the hedge were planted on a colour scheme, and look very pretty at spring time. Although situated in my back yard, I do not keep all the beauty of the roses to myself. The number of visitors each year averages about 300. Each lady visitor is given a bunch of roses, and each gentleman a bouquet. No visitor goes away empty-handed. Information regarding the treatment of diseases and the varieties particularly suited to the district is freely given. When pests and fungi are attacking the rose plants I am naturally appealed to for preparations to stop their ravages. Thus my hobby has developed into a valuable advertising medium, and it brings me customers I otherwise would never see or meet. When the roses are in bloom, some of the best blooms as regards type, size, colour, etc., are displayed in the shop window. New varieties have their name attached. This attracts numbers of people to the window. It brings the establishment under the notice of strangers, besides again attracting our local attention to the display. A good display has the magnetic effect of drawing people to see it, and frequently results in the sale of other commodities. Visitors to the town, when passing the window, invariably remark, "This is where they grow the beautiful roses."

Started as a hobby pure and simple, my Rose Garden has grown to be my best advertising scheme. It gives pleasure and delight to myself, and numbers of others, and it helps to bring some of that necessary grist to the mill without which none of us could live. I trust these few disjointed lines will prove to be of some interest to my brother pharmacists.

Medical News.

Value of a Federal Journal.

In his retiring presidential address to the members of the B.M.A. in Victoria, Dr. A. V. M. Anderson referred to the necessity of a closer co-ordination between the various States. Their *Medical Journal* stressed the Federal view, and the branch might congratulate itself on the success of this Federal venture. Both from the scientific and the medico-political point of view, as well as in other ways, the *Journal* was doing good work, and reflected the gifts and energy of its editor. It was to be hoped that he would have the co-operation of all members in his endeavours to ensure the continued success of the *Journal*.

Practice by Pharmacists.

"M.D." writes in the *Medical Journal of Australia* (6/1/17):—

I notice in the daily press that a Government movement is on foot to suppress unqualified practice, or, as one paper puts it, "to register herbalists"; of course, the latter would merely be a jump from the frying-pan into the proverbial fire so far as the medical profession is concerned, and should be bitterly opposed. Where I am practising there are five or six pharmacists, four being "consulting chemists," three of whom have surgeries for consultation and examination of patients. After the patient has been treated for two or three weeks without a cure, or gets rapidly in a moribund condition, I then get him or her, and am expected to diagnose the case, give a prescription, from which the "consulting" chemist "rediagnoses" the case and continues the treatment. If the case is hopeless I am expected to examine the patient and give the necessary death certificate. This, I may say, is the ordinary condition of practice throughout Sydney, and the "consulting" chemists are getting bolder and bolder. This week one operated on a child with very nearly fatal results; he took no blame, as he told the mother the child's blood was out of order, and that was the cause of all the trouble. As for venereal cases, I never see them more than once or twice, as the chemist always has a "better mixture" than mine and a very small consultation fee, and, of course, in working suburbs, this kind of bait invariably takes, especially if carefully and nicely put, as one woman this week said, "Mr. So-and-So is such a nice man, and he examines (*p.v.*) you so carefully!!" No one objects to a chemist selling a bottle of cough mixture, but when it comes to practising as a physician-surgeon-chemist, well! a line must be drawn somewhere.

[The law allows pharmacists to prescribe in their "open shops." If they go beyond this and treat patients in a private room or surgery, they are guilty of an offence. The different pharmaceutical organisations, and the majority of pharmacists, are strongly opposed to the use of the words "consulting chemist." If the facts are as stated by "M.D.," there is power to punish the offenders. At the same time, it must not be overlooked that many medical men in New South Wales do their own dispensing. Nor have we observed any official intimation to practitioners condemning this practice. While conditions are as they are at present, pharmacists in many cases are forced to look to prescribing to pay the rent. If there were no dispensing doctors, and the State recognised pharmacists more fully in regard to the sale of drugs and medicines, "M.D." would have no cause to complain of irregular practice.—Ed., "A.J.P."]

Physicians, Pharmacists and Opticians.

The *Medical Journal of Australia* strongly objects to the Opticians Bill, which recently passed the Queensland Legislative Assembly. It considers that there is ample evidence to prove that the practice of permitting spectacle-makers to prescribe glasses is fraught with danger. In the opinion of the editor, it is a specific instance of the danger of the unqualified person being permitted to treat disease. This principle has been admitted by the Legislatures in different States in connection with venereal disease. It was, therefore, but a small step to apply the principle generally in the public interest. Strong objection is taken to opticians employing atropine. There was a similarity in the position of a pharmaceutical chemist and an optician. According to the Editor of the *Medical Journal*, "The pharmacist is not necessarily a chemist, and his knowledge of chemistry other than the elementary chemistry needed for the compounding of drugs is often scant. Similarly, an optician is not necessarily a physicist, and his knowledge of physics is usually limited to a general understanding of the mechanics of the eye and the principles underlying the passage of light rays through lenses. We would urge that in no circumstances is a spectacle-maker qualified to determine whether a person should wear spectacles and what glasses should be used. Like the pharmacist, he has an important function to fulfil, namely, to provide the remedy prescribed by the registered and trained medical practitioner, and to guarantee that this remedy is accurately prepared. The Pharmaceutical Societies recognise the soundness of the principle that pharmacists should not prescribe, and recommend their members to abstain from this practice. The societies of opticians would be well advised if they would adopt a similar attitude, and seek the support of the medical profession rather than alienate its sympathies. The medical profession would always be prepared to advocate a registration of trained opticians, in order that the public might be able to distinguish between the reliable spectacle-maker and the vendor of spectacles."

Signing Prescriptions in Full.

The Medical Practitioners Bill (Victoria), which provided that all prescriptions must be signed in full by the doctor, was strongly opposed during its passage in the Legislative Council. A perusal of the debates showed that the influence of the medical profession was being exerted to shelve the Bill. Acting under instructions, the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board had an interview with the Hon. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C., the Minister in charge of the Bill, and pointed out the necessity of the measure being

passed if chemists were to be expected to carry out the provisions of the Venereal Diseases Act.

Mr. Baillieu was impressed with the representations made, and, although an amendment was before the House shelving the Bill for six months, he succeeded in convincing those opposed to the measure that in the interests of the community it was a very desirable thing that prescriptions should be signed in full. He pointed out that there was no valid reason why this should not be done. It was not imposing any great hardships on a doctor, and it certainly will lessen the traffic in bogus prescriptions. Several members pointed out that the Bill would interfere with doctors' verbal instructions to nurses, and also with telephoned prescriptions. The Minister acknowledged this, but urged that this was a reason why such orders should afterwards be confirmed in writing. Why should medical men, he asked, escape the slight obligation of signing their prescriptions when serious consequences might follow the neglect to do so. Cases had occurred where prescriptions had been given verbally, and death had followed. The chemist had made up what he claimed to be the prescription given, but the doctor said that a mistake had been made. All such accidents as these, to a large extent, would disappear. It was suggested that it might be impracticable to take prescriptions over the telephone, because the doctor was required to sign the prescription. But there was nothing to prevent a prescription, once it had been signed, being telephoned to a chemist, as long as the chemist was satisfied that he was dealing with a reputable person who was entitled to prescribe. It surely would not be suggested that the mere attaching of a signature was going to delay a prescription long enough to cause serious consequences to a patient.

The Hon. J. D. Brown.—The case you have in your mind was a Ballarat case, where this was done.

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu.—Not at all. I was thinking of a case where, if it were made mandatory to sign prescriptions, you could not have ordinary prescriptions sent over a telephone. What I say is that the doctor may give a prescription and sign it, and it may then be telephoned.

The Hon. J. D. Brown.—Suppose the prescription is not telephoned accurately?

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu.—That might be a reason for not sending it over the telephone, but there is nothing in the Bill to prevent that being done. There is another view of the matter. An unsigned prescription may contain some ckement which would appear in a prescription for venereal disease. It is clear that the chemist would be suspicious. He would say, "I cannot make up this prescription, because it is not signed, and may for all I know be for a venereal case." I trust that the House will see fit to reject the amendment moved by Mr. Robert Beckett. I have had a full discussion with him on the matter, and have pointed out to him what I am now saying. While he was not prepared to withdraw this amendment, I think his faith in his amendment was shaken.

The Hon. W. S. Manifold.—Has not a similar regulation been passed in England?

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu.—A regulation relating to certain classes of prescriptions, probably representing 60 per cent. of all the prescriptions, has been passed in England, according to information I have received.

The amendment to shelve the Bill was negatived.

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed.

Clause 1 was agreed to.

Clause 2—

"Every prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner shall be in writing, and be dated, and bear the address and usual signature (including the surname) of such practitioner. Any such practitioner who contravenes or does not comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Five pounds."

The Hon. W. S. Manifold.—In order to get rid of some of the difficulties that have been raised, I beg to move—

"That after the word 'Every' (line 1) the word 'written' be inserted, and that the words 'in writing and be' be omitted."

The clause will then read—

"Every written prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner shall be dated and bear the address and usual signature, etc."

The Hon. J. G. Aikman.—Does it mean that every doctor has to sign his name in full?

The Chairman.—It would be his ordinary signature.

The Hon. W. S. Manifold.—The Minister told the Committee that a regulation is in force in England by which medical men have to attach their signatures.

The Hon. J. G. Aikman.—I think the Bill should be allowed to stand over till the next day of meeting, as Mr. Robert Beckett is not here to move his amendment. It would be a very disadvantageous thing to a respectable medical man if he were brought before the police court and fined £5. After further protests, Mr. Aikman withdrew an amendment he had moved to report progress. Mr. Baillieu said he would bring the matter before the Medical Board, and do everything possible to give due notice. The Bill was then passed through all its stages.

In the Legislative Assembly on December 21, Mr. McLeod (Minister of Health) said, in reporting the amendments, that they were not important. The question was raised in another place as to whether the provision requiring medical practitioners to sign prescriptions with their full names and addresses would not interfere with the practice of prescribing by telephone. Another place had inserted the word "written," so that the provision would apply to written prescriptions only. It really meant that every written prescription must be dated and bear the name and address of the medical practitioner. He moved that the amendments be agreed to. Carried.

The Act was assented to by the Governor on December 28th, 1916, when it came into operation.

Venereal Diseases.

President of the B.M.A. on Unqualified Practice.

Dr. A. V. M. Anderson, in his presidential address to the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association, said that as a profession which was liable to so much unrestricted competition with unqualified and untrained practitioners of various kinds, it was of interest to note that the Victorian Venereal Diseases Bill prohibited, under heavy penalties, treatment of sufferers from venereal diseases by other than qualified practitioners. It seemed but a little step to the prohibition of treatment of all infectious diseases by quacks. Such treatment was still legally permissible in this and other States, with disastrous results to the persons afflicted, and also to the public, who were insufficiently protected against infection.

Galyl and Other Salvarsan Substitutes.

Our attention has been drawn, says the *Medical Journal of Australia*, to the doubt which exists as to the relative therapeutic value of the various substitutes which have been introduced since August, 1914, for salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. In determining the value of any parasiticide in use in the treatment of disease, two methods are commonly employed. The first is only reliable when the affection to be treated is an acute one and characterised by a definite course. In this case, a cutting short of the disease and a reduction of its mortality may be translated into evidence of efficacy. This is by clinical trial. The second is the biological method, and is applicable in all cases in which the infecting organism and its products are known and the antibody production has been studied. It may be said generally that the power of a medicament to cure syphilis can only be measured clinically after years have elapsed and thousands of patients have been subjected to its influence. Mercury was discovered as an antisyphilitic remedy by accident, and it was used for years before the effect of the metal on the infecting organism was understood, even roughly. When Ehrlich undertook his organised search for a substance which could sterilise the animal body of trypanosomes, he utilised a biological test to assure himself of effective action. Salvarsan was found to be an efficient agent to kill spirochaetes, but its power to cure syphilis had to be estimated firstly by its action in altering the complement deflecting power of syphilitic serum, secondly by its action in removing living spirochaetes from primary syphilitic lesions, and thirdly by its action in clearing up clinical manifestations. Later it was found that the curative power could be demonstrated in a few cases in which re-infection took place after treatment. The majority of observers have reported on antisyphilitic remedies on the basis of the course of the disease as controlled by the Wassermann reaction. In his excellent article on the substitutes for German salvarsan (*The Medical Journal of Australia*, August 19, 1914, p. 129), Dr. Molesworth has pointed out that the chemical and therapeutic differences between arseno-benzol, kharsivan and salvarsan are so slight that they can scarcely be detected. He is inclined to regard the therapeutic effects of galyl and neo-salvarsan as lower than those of the three substances mentioned. It appears that there are distinct chemical differences between galyl and neo-salvarsan. Galyl contains 35.3 per cent. of arsenic, while neo-salvarsan contains 31.2 per cent. Since the dose usually given is 0.4 gramme of the former, and 0.9 gramme of the latter, the amount of arsenic, on which the parasiticidal action is supposed to be based, is less than one-half when the former is given. Neo-salvarsan has an amino radicle, while galyl has none; galyl has six hydroxyl radicles as compared with two in the neo-salvarsan molecule. Again, McDonagh is inclined to attribute the therapeutic action of many of the newer remedies to the presence of benzene rings. The galyl molecule is built up on four of these rings. We would therefore be inclined to the opinion that the reason why galyl has been found to be less active in the treatment of syphilis than some other substitutes is contained in the fact that the dose, 0.4 gramme, has been compared with 0.4 gramme of arseno-benzol, 0.4 gramme of kharsivan, or 0.9 gramme of neo-salvarsan. S. F. Dudley suggests that if more frequent doses of galyl were given, its therapeutic effect would be found to be at least as good as that of neo-salvarsan.

The Crusade Against Venereal Disease.

(*Pharmaceutical Journal*, 11/11/16.)

It may be recalled that when the Royal Commission published its report early this year there was no expectation that special legislation would be required for any of the recommendations which were selected for immediate adoption and application. But since then events have moved rapidly. While there was nothing startling to the initiated in the revelations of the Report, as to the magnitude and far-flung ravages of this most hideous of all pestilences that afflict mankind, these were new and appalling to the lay public, and created a profound impression and impulse to reformative effort, which materialised in the formation of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, upon which the Pharmaceutical Society is represented by the President, Mr. Edmund White, and Mr. P. F. Rowsell, member of Council. Hitherto the principal function and business of this body has been to assist the Government in carrying out the scheme for the gratuitous diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease through public medical institutions or special new clinics. But within the last fortnight there has been a fresh development. On the initiative, and under the guidance of the President, Lord Sydenham, the Council has decided to prepare for introduction into Parliament at the earliest opportunity a Bill to prevent the sale, or advertisement of all remedies for venereal diseases, and for the treatment of them by unqualified persons, and the Home Secretary, with the conventional official reservations, has promised, as far as practicable, to promote legislation on these lines. In order to secure co-ordinated support for such a measure, the Council

has taken into consultation a Sub-Committee appointed by the Council of the British Medical Association and representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society, in addition to the two pharmaceutical members before mentioned. At an informal conference held recently between these several parties, Mr. Rowsell had the honour to submit, on behalf of pharmacists, a full and forcible statement of the case from their point of view, and a close and critical watch will be kept on all proposals for legislative action, so that pharmacists in business may rest assured that every effort will be made to protect their interests. The situation is one that calls for deliberate and enlightened judgment and policy. The evil, especially since the outbreak of war, has assumed gigantic and calamitous proportions, and is one that threatens the vitals of the social organism. All morally sound and humane people are of one mind and purpose, as to the urgent need for staying, and, if at all possible, of banishing, the plague from our midst. There should be no vested interest in the perpetuation of preventable crime or disease. But let us beware lest in our headlong zeal for desperate remedies we do not exacerbate and magnify the very mischief that we seek to expel. Authoritative and unbiassed opinion in and out of Parliament is totally opposed to compulsory notification and treatment. It would be a misfortune, therefore, if by indirect means coercion were virtually established. Granted that unqualified treatment, either of the patient by himself or by others, is always undesirable and often dangerous, how are the conditions to be improved if the patient is to be denied access even to the palliatives of empirical treatment? May not his last condition be worse than his first, since he is likely to suffer in secrecy and silence, spreading contagion broadcast, unless, in the entire absence of treatment, the malady becomes so distressing or malignant that he is driven to consult a medical practitioner, who as likely as not will pass him on to a "Treatment Centre" where disclosure of some kind is inevitable. An infinity of harm may be done in this way, just as an infinity of good can be achieved by the instruction of the patient, who presents himself voluntarily, as to the course of conduct which will ensure his own speediest recovery and protect the innocent from contagion. And *pace* the resolution passed at the recent London conference of representatives of panel and local medical committees, the rational education of young people of both sexes in sexual hygiene. The medical profession are much too fond of compulsion, and the lay public may be excused if they view with some distrust tendencies and proposals that portend the setting up of a medical absolutism which might mean that every citizen should undergo periodical compulsory medical examination for all sorts of purposes. The medical doctrine of the hour, as represented by the magnates of the profession, is one of optimism as regards the results and possibilities of the intensive treatment of syphilis by means of injection of certain organic compounds of arsenic, and of gonorrhœa otherwise than by the internal administration of drugs. But it is surely premature to forecast that under this new and still experimental method drugs will speedily be superseded. And, in any case, until that consummation is reached, as the supply of drugs for these purposes has always formed a legitimate part of the pharmacist's business, it is only equitable that, under proper conditions, it should be reserved to him. This can be most completely and effectively ensured if the physician confines himself to prescribing and the pharmacist to dispensing. We observe that in some quarters the medical profession, making a virture of necessity, are pluming themselves on the noble example of civism that they are setting by magnanimously surrendering a lucrative branch of practice for the common good, and we are asked to believe that this is only another of the many acts of self-sacrifice in which the history of preventive medicine abounds. Our reading of that history leads to the somewhat different conclusion that while individual medical men, much in advance of the thought and sinister interests of their profession, have done much, with the help of laymen, to further the cause of preventive medicine, the general run of the profession have never been spontaneously favourable to it.

Victorian Venereal Diseases Act.

The Victorian Venereal Diseases Act, No. 2858, received the Governor's assent on December 28, but it is officially announced that it will not be enforced until the regulations are gazetted, which will probably be in six or eight weeks' time. In the meantime, a committee consisting of Dr. E. Robertson, chairman of the Board of Health, Dr. J. A. O'Brien, Government Medical Officer, Dr. W. Ernest Jones, Inspector-General for the Insane, and Mr. W. A. Callaway, Under Secretary, are engaged in the work of drafting the regulations under the Act.

The Act defines Venereal Disease as meaning "gonorrhœa, gonorrhœal ophthalmia, syphilis, soft chancre, venereal warts, or venereal granuloma."

Section 5 provides that:

"No person other than a medical practitioner or a person acting under the direct instructions of a medical practitioner shall attend upon or prescribe for or supply any drug or medicine to any person suffering from any venereal disease for the purpose of curing, alleviating, or treating such disease."

Maximum penalty £50 or six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour.

The above section does not apply to a registered pharmaceutical chemist—

(1) Who dispenses to the patient of a medical practitioner the prescription of such practitioner, provided such prescription is—

(a) Dated;

(b) Bears the address and usual signature (including the surname) of such practitioner; or

(2) Who sells or supplies any drug or medicine (except certain drugs to be specified by regulation) in the ordinary course of his business, provided that such drug or medicine is not prescribed by such chemist for any person suffering from any venereal disease for the purpose of curing, alleviating, or treating such disease.

Pharmacists, therefore, must be careful not to dispense venereal prescriptions which are not dated and signed in full by the prescriber. The onus is cast on pharmacists to determine what is a venereal prescription, but guilty knowledge must be proved before a prosecution could be successful. Moreover, as under the Medical Practitioners Act, 1916, *all* written prescriptions must be signed in full, no awkward situation should arise in giving effect to this special provision.

Regarding the selling of drugs and medicine, this may only be done under the conditions enumerated above. The intention of the Act is to prohibit the sale altogether of certain drugs. All other sales will be governed by the circumstances arising in each particular case. Pharmacists' venereal proprietaries appear to come under the prohibition, there being a knowledge—certainly implied, but nevertheless existing in the minds of both patient and chemist—that such proprietaries are for the purpose of treating the disease. In other words, such a sale would probably come within the meaning of "prescribed."

A conference between representative medical men and pharmacists has been called by the Minister to determine what drugs are to be placed on the prohibited list.

Queensland Venereal Diseases Regulation.

The "Government Gazette" of January 4 announced that Clause 2 of the old regulations dealing with venereal diseases had been rescinded, and the following clause had been substituted:—Any person suspected by the Commissioner or any medical practitioner or any inspector of being infected with venereal disease may be required by notice, in writing, signed by the Commissioner, to submit himself or herself for examination by clinical and bacteriological methods. Such requisition shall state the name of the medical practitioner to whom such person is required to submit himself or herself for examination, and the time and place of examination.

Formulary.

Iron Tonic Bitters.

Quinine and iron citrate	2 drs.
Citrate acid	1½ drs.
Glycerine	2 ozs.
Tincture of Orange Peel	1 oz.
Tincture of nux vomica	2 drs.
Sherry wine	4 ozs.
Water, enough to make	20 ozs.

Dose, two teaspoonsful three times a day in one-half wineglass of water.—*Spatula.*

Milk of Cucumbers.

Oil of sweet almonds	80 ozs.
Fresh cucumber juice	200 ozs.
Powdered castile soap	5 ozs.
Tincture benzoin	1 oz.

Boil the cucumber juice and mix ingredients together.—*Spatula.*

Russian News.

Exclusive Correspondence of *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

PETROGRAD, November 18th, 1916.

RUSSIAN PHARMACY—EASIER MARKETS.

Russian pharmacy is still, of course, under the overpowering influence of war conditions. But as there is a limit to practically every movement under the sun, at all events such movements as are human, the soaring tendency of prices on the market for pharmaceutical goods appears to have spent itself. Whether it is that the limit had been reached where apparently absolutely necessary goods had actually reached a point in market value that made them not worth having at the money, or that as is now suggested supplies have been coming in more freely, the market has taken a turn, and many goods are being quoted at considerably lower prices. Considering the part that speculators have played, as is their wont everywhere under war conditions, and the confusion into which many Government departments become plunged, including, as is especially the case in Russia during this war, the transport services, it is impossible to indicate clearly what is the cause or what the combination of causes that has brought about the change. Specifically it is stated on the market that the prime causes are the more plentiful arrival of goods, and their more successful distribution in the country in the first place, and the fear that has arisen amongst the speculators at the large quantities of goods that have been sold past them, although they have not yet been delivered, in the second. Another of the specific causes assigned for the improvement is the alleged great progress that has been made in the national production of pharmaceutical goods.

Whilst to all these reasons a certain quota of credit may be allowed, that of the presumable extra supplies loses a good deal of its sub-stratum in the public announcement that practically coincidental with the closing of Archangel port by ice the Government is closing the port of Vladivostock by Administrative decree, excepting to war goods or such other goods as may have the benefit of special permits, to be applied for in each case before the port can be used, that is to say, that Russian importations on private initiative have ceased, excepting under the condition named. Add to the foregoing the list of goods that cannot be obtained on many Russian chemical markets, because there is no means of having them brought on to the respective districts, and we have enough to throw doubt on the suggestion that it is an improvement in supplies that has eased the market, and by a parity of reasoning, that can hardly be why the speculators have taken fright and consented to accept less money for the goods under their control. Although the reduction in prices is quite appreciable, they are still beyond all reason above the normal, and that is what leads to the suggestion that the market had been strained beyond its capacity, and the recoil which has been noted

with such satisfaction is quite likely nothing more than an expression of exhaustion.

The claim of the Russian pharmaceutical chemist to have weakened the tone of the market because of his contribution to the supplies, can hardly be maintained. Making every allowance for the diligent and sustained effort that he has made to meet the imperious demands of the fighting services, as well as of the public, when we remember that Russia's effort to meet the national requirements in pharmaceutical goods has to be made by a very limited number of men who are qualified for the work; and even then with apparatus altogether inadequate to the claims of a large production, the impossibility of the home-made supply seriously affecting the market becomes obvious. And it is practically unthinkable that even when apparently successful, the finished product, to make which such skill and care are required, can anything like equal what it has to replace, as it used to come from the highly efficient factories of other countries. The probability is that the Russian chemists must be content for a long time to come to supply the goods that do not require the highest skill, the most meticulous care and the most delicate apparatus for their production.

The Russian pharmaceutical world is quite conscious of this, and where public bodies have undertaken the manufacture of pharmaceutical goods, they frankly avow that it is their intention to limit their work to the production of the simpler series of preparations, and to add the more complicated and delicate combinations when, by experience and practice, they have acquired efficiency in the first steps towards the establishment of a chemico-pharmaceutical industry. They also quite frankly acknowledge that they have neither the qualified staffs to engage in the work on a large scale, nor yet the educational system required to qualify those desirous of engaging in the work. Russian education generally is in nothing better than the initial stage; and such as there is of chemico-pharmaceutical education in particular, all imperfect as it is, is hopelessly superannuated; therefore, it is that the leaders in the calling have long been asking for a reform in pharmaceutical education. But this has referred rather to the dispensing chemist; whereas it is to the manufacturing chemist that attention is now directed. The qualifications of the actual dispensing chemist, if imperfect, are at all events tolerable for everyday use; but to qualify the manufacturing chemist will almost require to be done *ab ovo*. That will be a work of many years; and meantime manufacturing chemists of France, America, and England will have a good deal to do in providing Russia with what she requires in their special lines. Japan, too, it should be noted, is going to claim her share of the business. Whether it was because she was in a position to do it, or whether it was a case of needs must when necessity drives, her production of pharmaceutical preparations and sundries have been so considerably taken advantage of as to justify her in the hope that she has taken up a position on the Russian market in some lines from which it will be difficult to shift her.

As typical of the market reports coming in from various parts of the country, the latest one from Odessa may be referred to as follows:—The position of chemicals changes according to the arrivals of goods. Prices are as a rule firm, and it is only in a series of pharmaceutical goods that they show some decline. Antipirin is quoted at 190 roubles per kilogramme; cocaine, 900 r.; quinine, 160 r.; tiokol, 240 r.; codein, 875-900 r.; aspirin, English 90 r., and American 150 r.; all per kilogramme. Similar reports have come in recently from other centres; but this one is quoted as the last received before the despatch of this correspondence.

British Notes.

BRITISH MANUFACTURE OF ORGANIC CHEMICALS.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes a very instructive article on the above subject. An association has been formed of British chemical manufacturers in Great Britain. First among the objects of the new association is "to promote co-operation between British chemical manufacturers." The article lays emphasis upon the obvious fact that a very large number of manufacturing processes can be more economically carried out on a very large scale, and that combinations of manufacturers can therefore hold their own in most markets against smaller firms working individually. This is especially true with regard to the manufacture of coal-tar derivatives, of which dyes and synthetic drugs are perhaps the most important branches. In this kind of work the by-products in the manufacture of one article or class of articles are the starting point for the manufacture of other classes; as an example may be mentioned the close association which has existed in Germany between the production of dye stuffs and that of such drugs as phenacetin, antipyrin, acetyl-salicylic acid, etc. The association aims at being British in the wider, imperial sense, a British individual being a British subject who is habitually resident within the limits of the British dominions, protectorates, and spheres of influence. Besides co-operation, the new association has for its objects the development and financing of research, the improvement of methods of education in chemistry, the foundation of scholarships and lectureships, and the task of placing before the Government the views of manufacturers on matters affecting the industry. We (the B.M.J.) "understand that the firms already included in the new association have an aggregate capital of some twelve or fourteen millions." "The manufacture of synthetic drugs will, no doubt, progress hand in hand with that of dyes, and in due course we may hope that not only will the more important products of this kind be manufactured in this country on a scale adequate to our needs, but that new drugs of value will be the outcome of increased research. British medical men have been more than sufficiently pestered in the past by appeals on behalf of a host of new German synthetics, only a small proportion of which have finally proved to have real therapeutic value,

and there is room for a considerable suspicion that many of them have been placed on the market and artificially boomed in order to create an outlet for what would otherwise have been waste products. We hope and believe that in the development of British manufacturing organic chemistry there will be no attempts to put products on the market until they have really been thoroughly tested and proved of value, and this will not be one of the least of the subsidiary advantages of the development of the industry in this country." It may be said that another subsidiary advantage would accrue to the pharmacist in that he would be largely relieved of the need of obtaining almost an infinite variety of synthetics boomed by reptile certificates of German experts written to order, and which, after a trial or two, are not further prescribed, and become dead stock.

American Notes.

Wrecking a Drug Store.

A friend of Mr. J. E. Wasley, pharmacist, Melbourne, recently forwarded him from America a cutting from a newspaper describing the destruction of a drug store by the police. The pharmacy referred to was situated in the Hotel Washington annex. The order to wreck the pharmacy was issued after complaints had been made by the police that intoxicants were being illegally sold. Two inspectors armed with axes made an entry into the store at 10.30 p.m. one evening, and destroyed stock and fixtures valued at £650. Search of the store revealed only one half-pint bottle filled with whisky and half-a-dozen empty bottles. In the basement, entered through another part of the building, were found two trunks of various liquors. These were seized and are held as evidence against the store, along with the quart of whisky which was purchased, and four marked dollars passed by the dry squad man in exchange for the liquor. The work of smashing the place required less than an hour by two men. A start was made at the front part of the store on two heavy plate glass show cases, one of which was filled with 15-cent cigars and cigarettes and the other with talcum powders and perfumes. These were tipped up from behind and crashed on the floor. About fifteen feet of shelving containing mainly patent medicines was pulled from the wall, and the bottles smashed with axes. A service and back bar and a three-compartment leather-upholstered buffet on the other side of the room from the counters, all of mahogany, were put out of commission with axes, being literally chopped into kindling wood. Dr. T. W. O'Brien, of the city hospital, went to the store on Chief Beckingham's telephoned request to segregate acids the combination of which might produce fire or explosion. Only a small amount was found. Mr. Wasley's friend writes that he went down the street to have a look at the store the next morning. He says there was no doubt about the absolute wrecking of the place.

War Notes.

Personal.

Mr. W. Stephens, chemist, Carnegie, has been notified by the Defence Department that his son, Private Stanley Stephens, is in hospital in England, suffering from trench feet.

Staff-Sergeant John W. Nobbs, writing from Egypt on December 6, says that he is being kept very busy, but, with a perfect climate and excellent working conditions, the duties he has to perform are not unpleasant. It was winter at the time of writing, and he expected they would have a different tale to tell when the summer arrived. He had only seen rain once since he arrived in Egypt on September 19. A few days ago he met Staff-Sergeant Jewkes, who afterwards went on to England with one of the general hospitals. Staff-Sergeant Frank Mathias was, at the time of writing, at Abassyia. He was suffering from rheumatoid arthritis.

Front Row—Pte Hugh Webster, S Sgt. F. Mathias, Pte. Tom DeGruchy. Back—S Sgt. J. W. Nobbs.

Captain T. Graham Mitchell, Ph.C., of the 1st G. Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has arrived in Melbourne, having been invalided from India for four months. Before proceeding to Great Britain, to join the regular forces, Captain Mitchell held a commission in the old 1st 8th A.I.R., at Bendigo and Castlemaine, where he will spend his furlough.

Major O. J. Lawson, pharmacist, Gertrude-street, Fitzroy, who went with 2nd Division of the 6th Field Ambulance, has been invalided home after appendicitis, contracted in France. He landed on Gallipoli Peninsula in September, 1914, took part in the evacuation, and afterwards served in Egypt and France.

Staff-Sergeant F. C. Wittmann has been demobilised owing to the closing of Osborne House, A.M.C., Geelong. He has decided to go to England with a view of endeavouring to secure an appointment as a dispenser on active

service, or as a munitions' chemist. He proposes leaving by the "Tainin" towards the end of January.

Mr. E. C. McClelland has received a letter from No. 374, Corpl. A. Narik, A.A.M.S., Brigade Hospital, Perkham Down, Salisbury, England, dated 24th November, 1916, in which he says he is "second in command in the dispensary." Cpl. Narik has just left London, where he spent a very pleasant time. He is enjoying the best of health, and wishes to be remembered to all his pharmacist friends.

In a letter from Staff Sgt. Crimmins, dated 12th October, 1916, from Salisbury Plains, the writer said he was in good health, having put on weight since leaving Australia. He sends best regards to all pharmaceutical friends. Sgt. Crimmins mentions that he had met Narik and his brother. In a later letter he said he would be leaving for France in November.

Mr. T. R. Fripp, son of Mr. Samuel Fripp, of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne, who left for the front in May, 1916, after spending twelve months in camp as sergeant in the artillery, was promoted to battery sergeant major whilst at sea. Word has now been received that he has gained further promotion and has gone to France as lieutenant in charge of a trench mortar battery.

Died on Service.

Lieut. Wallace Gordon Jewkes, second son of Mr. W. M. Jewkes, pharmacist, of Essendon, was killed in France on January 10. Lieut. Jewkes was apprenticed to his father in August, 1915. He enlisted shortly afterwards, and soon received promotion. His brother Gilbert and he met in London a few weeks ago, both being on furlough at the same time. Lieut. Jewkes was a fine type of youth, and his death on the threshold of life is greatly regretted by all who knew him.

A Pharmacist's Experience in Egypt.

Staff-Sergt. Emonson, writing to Mr. A. E. Sayer, of Bendigo, says:—"Just a line to tell you I am quite well and hard at it. We have been here nearly two months now, and are located in a big barrack hospital about four miles from Cairo. We have plenty to do; the dispensing is almost exactly the same as at all big public hospitals. There is a lieutenant dispenser in charge, a chemist from New South Wales. I am the Staff-Sergeant; there is a qualified man and one unqualified man under me (both the latter are privates). The dispensary is well fitted up, all English drugs, B.W. and Co., Burgoyne, Burbridges, P.D. and Co., etc. A very full range of official and unofficial drugs, vaccines, sera, etc. Plenty equipment, scales, measures, mortars, etc. It is not like being at war. It is the same as at the Bendigo Hospital almost. There are quite a lot of Australian gum trees in and around Cairo. Within a half mile of our hospital there are fully forty well developed healthy old friends, easily forty years old, and some over 100 feet high, but mostly not so high. On the road to the Pyramids, on the Nile bank, is a row of gums about 1½ miles long. They are not giants though, some only being 20 feet high. A party of our boys on leave was going to the pyramids one Sunday. On noticing the gums, they stopped the tram, got out, made the driver wait, and got handfuls of the young juicy leaves, then got on board again. We chewed these leaves, and rubbed them in our hot hands. It was like meeting old friends; like a glimpse of home. At present the Nile is in full flood, and the local inhabitants are watching the banks day and night in case of breakage. It is above the level of the surrounding country, a chocolate coloured, swirling torrent. Boats, the same as the gypsies used in Pharaoh's time, pass through locks or under steel swing bridges operated by electricity. Or else a dusty, laden camel makes a motor car or electric tram stop short whilst it slowly lounges across the road. A.D. 1916 held up by B.C. 3000. It seems strange when you think of it. Also men in steel helmets stabbing more men in steel helmets, 1916, the same as was usual in B.C. 3000. Evidently nothing new under the sun. The desert is terrible, but in the land irrigated by the Nile and its channels every foot of ground can be made productive. Cotton (at present being picked), maize, tobacco, sorghum, bamboo, etc., grow richly. Also the water is pumped from the channels by oil engines, wind mills, water wheels drawn by blind-folded donkeys, by buckets balanced on the end of a pole, by nigs. lifting up a bucket at a time, and by hand pumps, etc.

P.A.T.A.

Queensland.

The third annual general meeting of the Association was held at the office of the Queensland Chamber of Manufactures, when Mr. J. W. Case presided over a good attendance of members.

The annual report dealing with the work of the Association during the past year, together with the financial statement, showing a substantial credit balance, were adopted, the chairman paying a tribute to the excellent work done by the secretary during the year.

A strong point was made by members in discussion of the necessity for having lines listed with P.A.T.A. Those present undertook to do their best to get any new lines introduced to them first placed on the P.A.T.A. list.

Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the appointment of Messrs. A. R. Qualtrough, R. W. Taylor, H. W. Bickford, L. C. Brown, G. W. Ward, S. G. Cowell, and J. W. Case being appointed as a Council; G. W. Ward, auditor, and S. Benjamin, secretary.

Complimentary reference was again made to the work of the secretary, and a substantial honorarium voted him.

At a subsequent Council meeting, Mr. J. W. Case was re-elected chairman, and Mr. R. W. Taylor re-elected treasurer.

S. Benjamin, Secretary

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Editorial.

New French Poisons Law.

A notable revision of the Poison law of France has recently taken place. From a pharmaceutical point of view, the alterations constitute a marked advance on previous legislation. The principle followed throughout is the adoption of precautions for the prevention of mistakes, and a generous recognition of the professional qualifications of the trained pharmacist.

The salient features of the new law are as follow:—

1. All poisons must be kept in a separate cupboard, closed by a lock, the key of which must be in charge of the pharmacist.

2. The poison cupboard must not contain any other substances except scheduled poisons.

3. Inspectors from the Ecole de Pharmacie are authorised to inspect pharmacies to see that the legal requirements are being observed.

4. Each bottle containing poison must bear a label, with black letters on a red ground, and the bottle must be surrounded by a band marked "Poison."

5. A list of potent drugs is included in a schedule. These must be labelled with a green band marked "dangerous," and bear the words "Employ with caution."

6. Poisons can only be supplied on doctors' or dentists' prescriptions. Prescriptions must be dated and signed, and must indicate clearly in full letters the quantity of poison prescribed. Full instructions regarding administration must also be given. These prescriptions must not be renewed unless the prescriber mentions the fact. Every prescription must be entered in a prescription book under a new number.

7. Certain hypnotic and narcotic poisons require a new prescription for each order. In these cases the original prescription must be retained by the pharmacist, and preserved for three years. An exact copy must be given to the patient.

8. Precise instructions are laid down for labelling poisons and solutions for injections. Remedies for external use must have directions written on red labels.

9. Poisons must not be delivered to doctors in their natural state, but in a form compatible with their medical employment.

10. Potent drugs can only be sold by pharmacists. Departmental stores, hairdressers, beauty specialists, and others must not sell any article which contains a potent drug, such as lead, pilocarpine, phenol, etc.

As will be seen from the above summary, the new law recognises clearly that pharmacy is a profession, in which scientific skill and knowledge are necessary. The French pharmacein is a man greatly respected by all classes in the community, and the fact that the State has arrived at a just appreciation of his rights and privileges is a sterling indication of the esteem in which he is held. His legitimate trade is conserved to him, and to him is given the sole right to prepare and sell poisonous and dangerous drugs and articles containing the same.

With the new French law before them, Australian pharmacists might with advantage confer and draft a model poisons law, which could then be submitted to the various Governments as the basis of legislation on the subject.

The Month.

Remuneration of Technical Chemists.

Professor D. Orme Masson, in a recent lecture delivered to the members of the Society of Chemical Industry of Victoria, on "The Co-ordination of Science and Industry," made some reference to the position of technical chemists. He said that he had a list of chemical manufacturers of all kinds in Australia, which probably was not yet quite complete. It contained something in the neighbourhood of 1400 names. A few of the largest of these firms employed many chemists, and really regulated their work by a proper system of chemical control. Many of them employed a single chemist, but in not a few instances this employee had not really had the advantage of a proper scientific education, and was only capable of giving very limited assistance, or perhaps of carrying out particular rou-

time analyses over and over again. It was quite certain that many of these chemical manufacturers, so-called, had no chemical assistant, and were devoid themselves of scientific training, so that their work was governed by mere tradition and workman's rule of thumb. Further, the chemists who were employed in such works were very often most wretchedly paid — not intrequently at a rate that a union artificer would repudiate. Perhaps sometimes they were really not worth more, for they were in some cases very incompletely trained. And no doubt their employers offered what they knew to be the market rate, and in this respect they sinned no more than, if so much as, their State Public Service Commissioners. The fact remained, however, that chemistry in relation to Australian industries had hitherto been a very poor profession, offering but little inducement to young men with brains—wretched pay and most uncertain prospects. What wonder that few qualified for the profession in their Universities and higher Technical Schools? When there was a good demand for scientifically trained men, with fair prospects of a career ahead for those that proved worthy, the supply would be forthcoming. There were signs that the market price was looking up. So far these were but signs, but they encouraged one to look ahead with hope. The Universities were now discussing the institution of Industrial Science degrees. If, when the war ended, a radical improvement set in and chemistry came into its own, the reform would be due to the example set by the enemy. Just before the war there were over 3000 chemical research students in Germany, only 350 in Great Britain, and a mere handful in Australia.

Cypher Prescriptions.

Several instances have been brought under notice recently of medical men writing prescriptions which can only be dispensed at particular pharmacies. Without going into the merits or demerits of this practice at present, but with the possibility of some action being taken in the matter, pharmacists who have had experience of this class of prescribing are invited to furnish us with specific instances of cypher prescribing, which have come under their individual notice. Any steps which might be taken should be concerted and based on a full knowledge of the facts. This can only be done if pharmacists will forward the information asked for, and indicate whether the practice has caused hardship or inconvenience.

Spraying Fruit with Arsenic.

The practice of spraying fruit trees with arsenic appears latterly to have been carried by inexperienced persons far beyond the limits of utility and public safety. At the meeting of the Victorian Board of Public Health on January 3 Mr. Wood referred to the death of a man consequent upon the eating of fruit which had contained deposits of arsenic. He asked the chairman (Dr. Robertson) whether the washing of fruit before eating would provide a safeguard against this danger. Dr. Robertson replied that washing certainly would help, but a greater help would be the prosecution of all persons selling or exposing for sale fruit holding deposits of arsenic. Originally, he explained, arsenic spraying was intended for the fruit blossoms as a precaution against the ravages of the codlin moth, but apparently in some quarters the spraying process was not understood, and was being quite uselessly applied to fruit well developed. The danger of this from the consumers' point of view was manifest, and steps should be taken to protect the public. Since the above meeting, a further case has been reported of a family of four being poisoned after eating tomatoes which had been sprayed with poison. It appears that the practice of spraying fruit even a few days before picking is not unknown. One orchardist said that buyers would not accept apples for sale unless evidences of spraying remained on the fruit. It is not uncommon for apples to be sold at the door with distinct white patches of dried arsenical solution adhering to them. The whole question should be investigated, and authoritatively settled by experts.

Chemists' Assistants' Qualifications.

Just as experts are prone to make rudimentary errors, says the Melbourne "Herald," in an editorial note on January 17, so society often neglects its own most necessary safeguards. Up to the present moment, in chemists' shops, the Medical Act makes no provision against prescriptions being made up by apprentices and others so long as the work is done under the supervision of the registered proprietor. The Pharmacy Board of Victoria is fully justified in urging the State Ministry to rectify this obvious flaw, and to give society a much-required and much-ignored safeguard. It is not suggested that any considerable abuse has yet arisen, or that prescriptions have been slovenly made up—which is a testimony to the ability and conscientiousness of the chemists as a body, but there is always the possibility of an abuse arising. A source of disquietude should be removed and the position made free from suspicion by distinct legislative enactment. In innumerable cases life and death are in the chemist's hands, and the slightest error in the composition of a prescription may have the most serious consequences. No one will welcome the proposed reform more sincerely than the fully qualified chemist proprietor, who will find an onerous responsibility removed from his mind. A first mate must have a captain's qualifications and passed a captain's examination. From the same parity of consideration, the man who makes up a prescription in a chemist's shop should have all the qualifications of an adept pharmacist. It would add much to the dignity of the profession and improve the prospects of those who enter it. It would relieve the qualified man from an unfair competition, but the main and permanent reason for the introduction of the proposed reform is the guarantee it would afford to the public, the members of which must, from necessity, depend upon the competence of the man who makes up their medicines. The character of the present position is so evident that it is out of the question that there can be any hesitancy on the part of the State Government in giving to the suggestion of the Pharmacy Board the attention that it deserves.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE YEAR 1916.

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales appointed under the Pharmacy Act, 1897, consisted of the following gentlemen on the 1st January, 1916:—H. S. Brothwood, J.P., Jas. Dixson, J.P., F. P. J. Gray, F. Lloyd, T. S. Loney, E. C. Schofield, A. Wadsworth, J.P., Ll. P. Williams, J.P.

Mr. H. S. Brothwood resigned his seat on the Board during the year.

Messrs. F. P. J. Gray, F. Lloyd, and Ll. P. Williams retired during the year from the Board by effluxion of time.

Messrs. F. P. J. Gray, F. Lloyd, W. Short, and Ll. P. Williams were elected members of the Board for the next three years in the manner prescribed, to fill the four vacant seats on the Board.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray was elected President.

Mr. E. C. Schofield was elected Hon. Treasurer.

Mr. Goodwin and Mr. L. A. Gray were elected auditors for the year.

Mr. F. Lloyd resigned his seat on the Board, and Mr. J. Duncan was elected in his place.

Mr. F. P. J. Gray received leave of absence on account of ill-health.

The Board held 12 regular meetings.

Registration Under the Pharmacy Act.—

Up to 31st December, 1915		1200
In 1916—		
After having passed the examinations	27	
Pharmacists from Great Britain ..	4	
Pharmacists from Queensland	3	
Pharmacists from Victoria	5	
Pharmacists from New Zealand	2	
	—	41
		1241
Less—		
Loss by death	13	
Removed by order of the Governor	1	
Removed for want of address	13	
	—	27
Leaving on the register on the 31st December, 1916		1214

One of our pharmacists left for South Australia, and one left for Tasmania, but has come back again.

About 115, that is, nearly 10 per cent. of all our registered pharmacists, have volunteered to go to the war, and having enlisted mostly as dispensers are at present employed by the Defence Department. Two of them are reported killed, and one as missing. There are further registered pharmacists ready to go to the front as dispensers if the country should require their services.

Registration Under the Poisons Act.—During the year the following poisons licenses were issued to pharmacists 41
to persons other than pharmacists (annual poisons licenses) 356
— 397

100 managers were registered during the year.

The following examinations were held:—

Preliminary Examinations.—2, with 61 candidates, of whom 27 passed.

Final Examinations.—3, with 34 candidates, of whom 24 passed.

The Board accepted 14 passes from recognised schools and colleges instead of the Preliminary Examination.

Indentures. — The Board registered 29 indentures of apprentices during the year.

Nurses Dispensing in Hospitals.—As the Board was informed that the Sydney Hospital and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospitals grant their nurses certificates re dispensing, the Board called on these institutions. The Sydney Hospital explained that the certificate given is simply a statement by the chief dispenser that the nurse has attended the dispensary a certain number of hours (59), and simply shows that the nurse has fulfilled the curriculum of the hospital, laid down by its regulations, but in no way guarantees that the nurse is capable of dispensing. The Board has been informed since then by the Sydney Hospital that the institution will not in future give such certificates to nurses, as they might be used to imply that the nurse is entitled to dispense, and has sufficient knowledge to do so. When calling on the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, we found a similar state of affairs. The nurses there also attended the dispensary (100 hours, we were told), and received a certificate to that effect, which also does not state that the nurse is capable of dispensing, and is entitled to do so. But the authorities of that institution refused to do away with the certificates, though the Board showed that it had been used by nurses, who stated that it authorised them to dispense doctors' prescriptions.

Pharmaceutical Register.—The name of Charles Saunders has been re-instated on the register of pharmacists.

The names of 13 registered pharmacists had to be removed from the register, as these men have failed to give their address, and cannot be found in spite of every endeavour on the part of the Board.

The name of Edward Henry Perry has been removed from the register by order of His Ex-

cellency the Governor, as Perry has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Governor, renders Perry unfit to remain on the register of pharmacists.

Three alterations of names have been made on the register, as these persons had altered their names, one by marriage and the other two in the prescribed legal manner.

Representation on the Board.—An application was received from an assistant, a registered pharmacist, desiring that the Board should nominate an assistant to sit on the Board. This was not acceded to, as no pharmacist has ever proposed the name of an assistant for an election as member of the Board, and the Board therefore did not feel justified to appoint an assistant to be a member. The matter rests entirely with the pharmacists themselves, as they can nominate any registered pharmacist as a candidate, and can elect him to a seat on the Board.

The Curriculum. — We had correspondence with the Sydney University, and suggested certain modifications in the examinations of our students at the University during the period of the present year, without in any way interfering with the efficient carrying out of the curriculum. A reasonable arrangement has been arrived at.

Queensland College of Pharmacy.—During the year the Board has recognised the College of Pharmacy in Brisbane, Queensland, under section 11, sub-section G2, of the Pharmacy Act, in the same manner as the Board recognises the Sydney University lectures and examinations in Botany, Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Practical Chemistry.

The Registrar's Position.—A member of the Board tabled a motion during the year that the Registrar of the Board be called upon to resign. The matter was fully discussed at a meeting, when the motion was lost, 5 members voting against and 2 voting for the motion.

Sale of Phosphorus.—The Board has been called upon to state what powers are given in the Poisons Act re sale of this poison, and what restrictions can be placed on the sale. The Board has reported accordingly that no further restrictions re sale can be made except that the poison may be placed on the first part of the schedule, but that restrictions can be made regarding the custody of the poison. In the meantime, a statutory rule has been made by the Commonwealth Defence Department forbidding the sale of phosphorus unless authorised in writing by certain officers of the Commonwealth or by a constable.

Prosecutions.—Two prosecutions were instituted during the year against persons who acted as pharmacists without being registered under the Pharmacy Act, and in both instances the magistrate fined the defendants. One of the defendants has appealed against the decision of the magistrate, and the case will be heard during the year 1917.

Two storekeepers were fined for selling poisons without license. Another storekeeper, in the country, was prosecuted for selling poisons without a license, but the magistrate dismissed the case, as no proof was brought that the parcel purchased actually did contain poison, though the bottle was marked with the word "Poison."

Administration of Poisons Act.—A deputation called on the Minister suggesting to remove the administration of the Poisons Act from the Pharmacy Board to the Health Department. The Board has strongly protested against such a removal, and no further steps have been taken.

Control of Board.—The Board has been informed by the department of the Hon. the Premier that the Minister has approved of the control of the Pharmacy Board being transferred from the Colonial Treasurer to the Minister for Health for purely administrative reasons.

Breaches of Poisons Act. — During the year a grant of money has been made to the Pharmacy Board, which enabled it to increase its activity with regard to the administration of the Poisons Act, and to send inspectors into the country to look after the sales of poisons. The Board now reports that a surprising amount of sales of poisons is made by unlicensed persons. The Board's inspectors purchased on three trips a number of preparations containing poisons from about 90 persons who are not allowed to sell it. The prosecutions of the offenders are pending. The Board is more and more confirmed in its opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the Board should receive sufficient funds to enable it to do this work thoroughly, and the best way to do so would be to authorise the Board to collect fees for the issue of poisons licenses. There appears to be no reason why a Government institution should have to do the work of administering the Poisons Act free of charge, when a small fee for each poisons license will be sufficient to pay the cost, whilst such a small expense will not be felt by any person who desires to have the right of selling poisons.

The Board desires to state that, in its opinion, the fault of unregistered persons in the country selling poisons without a license is due to a great extent to the fact that travellers for certain wholesale firms are inducing storekeepers to buy poisons and poisonous proprietary medicines, in some cases even stating that these goods can be sold without any fear of a prosecution by the Pharmacy Board. Under present circumstances there is no way of preventing this, as the Poisons Act exempts sales of poisons by wholesale dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing.

Sale of Disinfectants.—The Board has again been approached to make regulations giving greater facilities for sales of poisonous disinfectants. But seeing that there are as many facilities as are necessary for the sale of these goods in all parts of N.S.W., the Board declined to make such regulations.

Enemy Trade Marks.—In conjunction with all Pharmaceutical Associations of N.S.W., the Board suggested to the Commonwealth Government that the use of enemy's trade marks "Lysol" and "Aspirin" be prohibited.

Cyanide of Potassium.—Attention has been drawn by the Coroner to the fact that such

deadly poison as Cyanide is sold by dealers in photographic materials, without safeguards. The Board had to inform Government that such sales are specially exempted from the provisions of the Poisons Act, and that nothing can legally be done to prevent such sales, except by an alteration of the Act itself, as proposed by this Board.

Circular to Schools.—The Board issued a circular to the main public and private schools re the examinations and curriculum of the Pharmacy Board. This circular has been welcomed, and many enquiries have been the result. The number of candidates for the last Preliminary Examination has been exceptionally large, which fact we attribute to our circular. It is the Board's intention to continue sending this circular at regular intervals.

Attached is the statement of receipts and expenses of the Pharmacy Board during the year 1916.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Financial Statement for the Year 1916.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.	
Balance in Bank, 1/1/16	£54 2 4		Examiners' Fees	£121 17 0
Registration Fees £21 19 0			Examination Expenses	44 5 5
Registration of Managers' Fees 12 10 0			Printing and Stationery	27 2 3
Registration of Indentures .. 30 9 0			Advertising	7 8 10
	64 18 0		Auditors' Fees	4 4 0
Examination Fees	253 1 0		Telephone	7 18 6
Advance Received	2 0 0		Insurance and Bank Charge	1 10 2
Grant from Treasury	399 19 10		Postage and Petties	34 1 4
Typewriter Sold	2 3 3		Refund of Fees	14 0 0
Fines	15 4 0		Typewriting Machine	19 10 0
			Inspectors' Expenses and Summonses ..	42 1 6
			Assistant's Salary	76 10 0
			Registrar	200 0 0
			Balance in Bank, 31st Dec., 1916	190 19 5
	£791 8 5			£791 8 5

Examined and found correct,
L. A. GRAY } Auditors.
F. GOODWIN }

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held at the board room, Richmond-terrace, Domain, Sydney, on January 9th.

Present—Mr. F. P. J. Gray, in the chair; and Messrs. W. Short, T. S. Loney, J. Dixson, and J. Duncan.

Treasurer's Statement showed the sum of £191 1s. 11d. to the credit of the Board. Accounts amounting to £61 13s. 1d. were passed for payment.

Applications for Registration under the Pharmacy Act were received from Cecil John Miles, of Stanmore, pharmaceutical chemist, of Tasmania, and John Henry Niemann, of Broken Hill, pharmaceutical chemist, of Victoria. The applications were granted.

Pharmacists' Licenses to sell poisons were granted to C. J. Miles and J. H. Niemann.

Annual Poisons Licenses, which had been issued to 82 storekeepers, were renewed.

Indentures of Apprenticeship, of Gwendoline Jane Bowiet to S. N. Ferguson, of Mosman, for the term of three years, were received for registration, and were duly registered.

The Inspector's Report of his visit to the South Coast District was received. He stated that he had discovered about 56 cases of infringement of the Poisons Act by storekeepers and others. There was a general disregard of the law on the matter. Mr. Loney said that it was high time some very decided steps were taken to enforce the law regarding the sale of poisons. In the course of conversation on this report, a member of the Board said that somehow the report of the visit of the inspector had been circulated in the district before his visit, and thus many offenders had been put on their guard. This report emanated from a commercial traveller, but not one connected with the wholesale drug trade. There were many travellers from other houses from whence the storekeepers obtained their supplies, and the report originated with one of these men. It was decided to allow the law to take its course in all cases where deliberate infringement of the Poisons Act had taken place.

The Annual Report of the work of the Board for the past year was laid on the table and read. After trifling amendments, it was ordered to be forwarded to the Minister in charge of the work of the Board, and also printed.

The Preliminary Examiners' Report for the examinations held on December 14 and 15 was received. The report stated that out of 40 students who sat for this examination sixteen passed. The following are the names of the passed students in order of merit:—Thos. Hore, Joan G. Campbell, David J. Maurice, Myles O'Beirne, Kevin E. Foley, Ernest V. Campbell, James Moloney, Russell A. Rorke, Kathleen May Mackenzie, Leo F. Grist, Harold White, Rita Shaw, Joseph Meyer Levy, Joseph H. Conroy, Henry Chas. Potts.

The Examiners' Comments were very severe. Many of the candidates showed lamentable ignorance of English and of Latin. Their general education was of a very low standard, and reflected no credit on their schoolmaster. The large percentage of failures was solely due to the indifferent knowledge displayed by the students in the subjects in which they were expected to be reasonably proficient.

Final Examination Dates were left for the examiners to arrange. A special final examination was granted in the case of H. H. Wood, of the Field Hospital Dispensary, Liverpool, who desired to qualify before leaving for active service abroad.

The Examination Fees for the final examination came under review. Mr. Loney called attention to the fact that the Board were making nothing out of holding these examinations. In his opinion, the fee of £3 3s. was too low. The Great Britain fee was £10 10s., the Tasmanian fee was £5 5s., but in the other States he believed the fee was £3 3s., as was their fee in New South Wales. He advised that when opportunity offered their fee should be raised. When an Australian went to England, and desired to register under the reciprocity agreement, he was asked for a fee of £10 10s., while when a Great Britain man came to Sydney he was only asked for a fee of one guinea. Mr. J. Duncan agreed with Mr. Loney. They must also remember that ten guineas in England meant far more than the same sum in Australia. When the time came for revising the fees he thought they would do well to come more into line with the fees charged by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Gray said that he thought that they should consult the other States on the matter. It was also suggested that as the printing bill for the examination papers was a considerable item, a charge of one shilling per set should be made for copies of the examination papers. A motion that such a charge be made was proposed by Mr. Short, seconded by Mr. Duncan, and carried unanimously.

The Board adjourned.

A special meeting of the Board was held on January 17th, at 12 o'clock noon. The President (Mr. F. P. J. Gray) occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs. L. P. Williams, J. Duncan, and E. E. C. Schofield.

A letter was read from the Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade, calling attention to a letter from the secretary of the Chamber of Manufactures, in which it was represented that certain bodies, viz., the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Manufactures, the Country Traders' Association, and the N.S.W. Retail Grocers' Association, objected to the action of the Pharmacy Board, and suggested that the powers of the Board should be altered.

It was requested by the Minister that the Board of Pharmacy would furnish him with a statement of the reasons for their action in restricting the sale of phenyle preparations.

The Board sat in camera to discuss the matter. It is understood that the Board of Pharmacy has ample evidence to justify its action in the matter on the grounds of public safety alone.

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The regular meeting of Council was held on December 20.

Present: Mr. E. E. C. Schofield (Vice-President) in the chair, and Messrs. W. Short, J. Dixson, A. Rogers and J. F. McKimm.

Conference Treasurer.—A letter was received from the Secretary of the Conference, stating that Mr. G. J. Mackey had agreed to accept the office of Honorary Treasurer for the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference. The name of Mr. R. C. Cowley had also been suggested, but Mr. Cowley could not see his way to accept the position. It was resolved to support the nomination of Mr. Mackey.

Opium Specimens.—Mr. A. Mackenzie wrote, sending copy of letter from Messrs. T. and H. Smith regarding a case of opium specimens for students. The Council decided to have the specimens, when received, placed in a suitable case and made available for the use of students for materia medica study.

Morphia Salts.—The Collector of Customs wrote asking the opinion of the Council as to how much morphia or its salts would be required per annum to meet the requirements of the average pharmacist in his legitimate business. It was proposed by Mr. W. Short, and seconded by Mr. McKimm: "That a circular be sent to the members asking them what quantity would be sufficient for their business, and from this there be compiled an average." Carried.

Opium Preparations.—The Collector of Customs wrote, asking the opinion of the Council on the matter of adding the names of Liq. Opii Sed. and Liq. Ext. Opium Miscible, B.W. & Co., to the list of permitted preparations of opium. Mr. Dixson said that he certainly thought that Liq. Opii Sed., Battley's, should be permitted. In his opinion, there was no preparation of its kind equal to it or that could be used as a satisfactory substitute. Mr. Short said that in the circular proposed to be sent out they might also ask the opinion of the members on this point; he would, therefore, amend his former motion so as to obtain an opinion on this matter also. It was resolved to make this a second question to pharmacists in the proposed circular.

Sales of Proprietaries.—Mr. H. C. Aiken, pharmacist, of Adelong, wrote complaining that the Sheldon Drug Company sold their preparations to him as a pharmacist, and then went and sold a stock to a neighbouring baker. The Rexona people also supplied their preparations to a local newsagent. He asked what could be done in such a case. These manufacturers of proprietary articles caused the chemist undue competition.

Mr. Dixson said that, unfortunately, the Council could do nothing in the matter. If chemists thought themselves aggrieved there was no obligation for them to deal with the manufacturers who did business in this manner. Complaints had been made that Aspirin by an Australian maker was on sale in drapers' shops and other places where the legitimate business of the shopkeeper was not the sale of medicines.

Mr. Schofield said that the same might be said of a considerable number of lines handled by a chemist. The Dyola Dye people sold their lines to chemists, and then also supplied the neighbouring ironmonger with a similar line. This was all in the way of business, and manufacturers did not care who handled their goods as long as they could sell them.

Mr. Short said that, much as they might desire that the sale of medicines should be confined to the qualified pharmacist, so long as the articles thus sold did not contain poison they were powerless to do anything in such a case as that mentioned in Mr. Aiken's letter. It was resolved to reply that the matter was outside the power of the Council to take action.

A Chemist's Advertisements.—Mr. F. Winston wrote acknowledging the receipt of a letter from the Council complaining of the wording of his advertisements. He submitted a changed advertisement for their approval, and asked directions as to the advertising of other lines.

Mr. Dixson said that there was nothing objectionable in the advertisement in its amended form.

Mr. Short said that a man's own commonsense would tell him what constituted an objectionable advertisement. There would be no harm in advertising the lines he mentioned if Mr. Winston would use discretion in the wording of the advertisement. It was resolved to send a letter in reply to that effect.

Official Journal.—Mr. A. Rogers gave notice of motion for the next meeting to the effect that the resolution of the Council discontinuing the supply of the English "Chemist and Druggist" to members of the Society be rescinded.

Early Closing.—The Secretary reported that he had attended another Conference in connection with early closing. The Under-Secretary for Labour was in the chair. It was resolved—"That this Conference decides to accept the proposition made, viz., that pharmacists' shops shall be closed, private and public dispensaries, and Friendly Societies' dispensaries under the management of registered pharmacists be included in the second part of the schedule of the Bill. The shops shall be closed as follows:—At 7.30 p.m. on four days in the week, at 8 p.m. on the late shopping night, and at 1 p.m. on holidays. It shall not be an offence if a registered pharmacist supplies before the opening of the shop and after the closing of the shop, behind closed doors, any medicine according to the prescription marked urgent, or any drug or medical appliance on a written statement made by the purchaser or applicant that the article is urgently required."

The Secretary said the department had therefore accepted these amendments of the Bill, and had stated that it intended to push forward the Bill early next session.

The only point upon which pharmacists seemed to be still not in agreement was the hour of closing on the late shopping night. Some wished to make the hour 10 p.m., but the department was adverse to this being the hour, and refused to accept further alterations of the hours as submitted.

Prosecutions Reported.—The Secretary reported that on October 28th, Mr. A. W. Bonyton was prosecuted for selling a preparation named "Sargol," which the Board of Health considered was falsely described. He was convicted, and fined £10 and costs.

On October 30th, a blacksmith named Regan was prosecuted for keeping medicines in a filthy place. He also practised as a herbalist, and sold remedies falsely described. A fine of £10 and costs was imposed.

Treasurer's Statement.—A credit balance of £806 6s. 7d. was shown. Accounts amounting to £71 12s. 8d. for November, and £20 12s. 1d. for December, were passed for payment. The sum of £14 stands to the credit of the Benevolent Fund.

New Members. — F. Spragg, of Newcastle, Horace P. Daly, of Darlington, J. McGirr, of Parkes, and W. J. Morey, of Parramatta, were elected members by ballot.

Election of Councillor. — The election of a member of Council in lieu of Mr. Frank Lloyd, resigned, was allowed to stand over for a following meeting.

Rotation of Retirement.—The rotation of retirement was arranged as follows:—First year, Messrs. Schofield, Wadsworth, Penrose, and the successor to Mr. Lloyd; second year, Messrs. McKimm, Short, Loney, and Rogers; third year, Messrs. Gray, Dixson, Ll. P. Williams, and Duncan.

The meeting was closed by the Vice-President wishing the members of Council the compliments of the season.

The regular monthly meeting of Council was held at the Pharmacy Board Rooms, Richmond Terrace, Sydney, on January 17th, at 11 a.m.

Present—Mr. E. E. C. Schofield (Vice-president) in the chair, and Messrs. F. P. J. Gray, Ll. P. Williams, S. V. Penrose, A. Rogers, J. Duncan.

Resignation.—Mr. H. D. B. Cox wrote, resigning his membership. He stated that although he had often not seen eye to eye with the officers of the Society, this was not the reason for his retirement from membership, and he hoped that the Society would have many years of prosperity before it. His reasons were purely of a private character, and he was retiring from many organisations in which he was formerly interested. Mr. Gray said that they all deeply regretted Mr. Cox's resignation. He was a pharmacist of high attainments, and was held in great respect by all who know him. Mr. Schofield said that they all regretted the resignation of Mr. Cox, and especially if health and pressure of work was the cause. Mr. Penrose said that they all held Mr. Cox in high esteem, and they hoped that at some future time he would again rejoin the Society. It was resolved to accept the resignation with regret.

Treasurer's Statement.—The amount of £819 6s. 6d. was shown to stand to the credit of the Society. Accounts amounting to £17 9s. 9d. were passed for payment.

New Members.—The following applications for admission as members were received:—Alex. Brown, of Sydney; E. A. Ayers, of Enfield; Joseph O'Connor, of Molong, and Wemyss A. Gordon, of Leeton. A ballot was taken, and applicants were declared elected.

Vacancy on Council.—Mr. A. Rogers proposed, and Mr. F. P. J. Gray seconded, "That Mr. T. M. J. Goldrick be elected to fill the vacancy on the Council arising from the resignation of Mr. Frank Lloyd." Carried.

Election.—The Secretary announced that the following members would retire this year by rotation, and would be eligible for re-election at the next annual meeting. Nominations would close on February 14th:—Messrs. Goldrick, Penrose, Schofield and Captain Wadsworth.

Sale of Morphia.—The Secretary said that attention had been called to the increasing sale of morphia. According to the daily press a person addicted to morphine had been sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment and deportation. During a conversation among the members, the restriction to the sale of opium preparations was discussed, and Mr. Schofield said that he considered that greater latitude should be allowed the chemist in the purchase of his preparations, and he cited the instance that locally made Liq. Opii Sed. could not be purchased by chemists from the wholesale houses, as they were not allowed to sell any Liq. Opii. Sed. but Battleys make. It was suggested that the War Precautions Act gave the Government power to restrict or prohibit the sale of morphia or any drug if it was deemed for the public welfare so to restrict.

Dental Association.

The annual meeting of members of the Dental Association of N.S.W. was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of N.S.W., Elizabeth-street, Sydney, at 8 p.m. on January 11th. Mr. W. Ogilvie (retiring President) occupied the chair, and there was a good muster of members.

The Chairman delivered an interesting address, in which he reviewed the work of the past year, and expressed a hope that ere long the efforts made for the closer union of all dental associations would be consummated. He severely criticised the proceedings of the Conference of Medical Officers in connection with the Education Departments of the various States, and said that many of the representations made to the Government regarding the care of the teeth of the pupils were absurd, and showed a want of co-ordination with the work of the dental profession. The views of the Dental Association should be placed before the Government. At such a conference the dental profession should have been invited, and their opinions should have been listened to, and given due weight, as they understood the subject far better than members of the medical profession, who had had no special training in dentistry.

During the evening, a presentation of a Life Member's Certificate was made to Dr. Alfred Byrne, who had on several occasions represented the Association at World's Dental Congresses. This is the first certificate of its kind presented, and Messrs. W. A. Cleary and W. R. Fitzsimons, in making the presentation, spoke in eulogistic terms of the excellent services rendered to Australian dentistry by Dr. Byrne, and the high appreciation in which they were held by the dentists of New South Wales, as well as the personal esteem in which the recipient was held by all branches of the dental profession. Dr. Byrne suitably acknowledged the presentation.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. P. D. Foley; vice-president, Dr. Sims Lever; deputy vice-president, Mr. K. Sutherland; hon. treasurer, Mr. R. H. Green; hon. secretary, Mr. A. W. Cleary; hon. recording secretary, Mr. W. G. McKern; members of Council, Messrs. W. R. Fitzsimons, G. Chauvel, J. J. Watson, A. H. Lee, E. H. McCredie, C. Matthews, and C. Norton.

Imported Proprietary Lines.

One of the outcomes of shortage of vessels trading to Australia has been a shortage of many every-day proprietary lines, which have hitherto enjoyed a considerable popularity. The importers are told that ships must load with the most useful and most necessary articles, and there is no room in the bottoms afloat for superfluous articles. Some proprietary lines have been unobtainable in Sydney in consequence. To mention one in particular we might cite the case of Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia, which several chemists are refusing their customers on the grounds that they cannot obtain supplies. Customers are told, "We have other makes, made in Australia, which have a large sale. You may go to half the chemists' shops in Sydney, and not be able to buy a bottle of Dinneford's." Now this is rough on the manufacturer who has built up a fine business, and enjoys a world-wide reputation for his article. As Australians we claim that we can make Fluid Magnesia as well as any makers anywhere, but where a man has made a name for himself, and where customers are anxious to purchase the line, it seems hard that the English maker's business should suffer, but this is one of the misfortunes of war. Nor is this the only line by any means. Australians have been told plainly, "Do not import any lines that can well be supplied by local manufacturers." This is all very well, but if this state of things is continued for too long, the British manufacturer will never be able to get back the demand for his goods, as Australians will settle down to use "Made in Australia" goods. It will be only where the merits of the imported articles are so manifestly greater than the Australian-made article that the demand will survive the shortage of supplies over any prolonged period. But we hope the period will not be prolonged, and the shortage will only be of temporary duration.

The Daylight Saving Bill.

New South Wales people have had a fair trial of the operations of this Act since the beginning of the year, and the general feeling is one of profound dissatisfaction. The very hot weather has a great deal to do with this, but the country districts are up in arms against the measure, and in many parts they are actually going back to the old hours under their new names. Thus men who used to go to work at 4 a.m. still go to work at 4 a.m., and call it 5 a.m. In other parts, miners who used to go to work at 8 a.m. still go to work at 8 a.m., and call it 9 a.m.; they knock off at the usual time, but call it an hour later.

Sydney shopkeepers say that trade has been little disturbed by the change, but suburban pharmacists state that they do not do any more business in the mornings, and less business in the evenings, but the weekly takings do not seem

to show any serious diminution of total volume of sales for a corresponding period of last year, but on the whole there is an improvement.

A leading Sydney chemist thus recently expressed himself: "Sydney public are cutting their expenses pretty fine at the present time. People are buying what they cannot do without, and they will buy this supply at whatever hour they can get it." In some shops all purchases after 8 p.m. are only allowed if the customer marks his order "urgent," and an extra fee is charged for all "urgent" orders.

Employers are the principal gainers, as they are now stricter in the matter of their employees keeping correct time in working hours, where formerly a little latitude was allowed. Meetings in country districts have been held, and resolutions carried to the effect that the Shire Council take steps to obtain exemption of certain districts for the operation of the Act. The South Coast railway time-table has had to be altered to suit the residents' convenience, where they refused to adopt the new time.

Dr. Richard Arthur, M.L.A., is the only person who considers the Act has proved "an unqualified success." He gives Sydney people lots of good advice as to how they should alter their lives to suit the changed state of things.

Food and Drug Regulations.

It is announced in the *New South Wales Government Gazette* of January 12, 1917, that the use of methylated spirits in the place of alcohol is permitted in the preparation of aconite, belladonna, ammoniated camphor and soap liniment. The substitution of cottonseed oil for olive oil or peanut oil is permitted in the preparation of *emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, emplastrum hydrargyri emplastrum picis, emplastrum plumbi, linimentum ammoniae, linimentum calcis, linimentum camphorae, sapo mollis, unguentum capsici, unguentum hydrargyri compositum, unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* and *unguentum resinae*. It is also announced that Australian wine containing not more than 16% by weight of ethylic alcohol may be used instead of sherry in the preparation of *vinum antimoniale, vinum colchici, vinum ipecacuanhae, vinum ferri* and *vinum quininae*. *Oleum eucalypti* is excepted from the provisions of the *Pure Food Act*, 1908, in so far as these require that it shall comply with the descriptions given of, and tests prescribed for it in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia.

Registration of Herbalists.

Mr. H. Richardson Clark, the Coroner at Parramatta, held an inquiry some time ago in reference to the death of a woman who had been prescribed for by a herbalist. The Coroner represented to the Attorney-General the necessity for herbalists being qualified, and he has now received a letter from the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice in the following terms:—"Referring to magisterial inquiry held by you as to the cause of death of Amy Eliza Stubbs, and to your remarks on the question whether herbalists ought not to be liable to examination, I have the honour to inform you that the matter was brought under the notice of the Department of Public Health, and a reply has been received to the effect that there is no provision in the law as at present existing by which any person, qualified or unqualified, can be prevented from practising medicine. The Minister for Public Health has, however, approved of the question of prohibiting the practise of medicine by unregistered persons being considered in connection with amending legislation for the next session of Parliament."

Quack Medicines.

The annual report of the Director-General of Public Health in New South Wales for the year 1914 has recently been printed and circulated. The Director-General deals trenchantly with the trade alleged proprietary remedies for all sorts of ills, and calls attention to the fact that these quack medicines are in many cases fraudulent, since they cannot and do not cure the diseases for which they are recommended. The public is harmed, even when the preparations are not dangerous, by the fact that proper skilled treatment is not sought at an early stage. The Chief Inspector expresses the view that the action taken by the department in prosecuting offenders has had a good effect in checking the trade, and has led to a modification in the form of advertisement.

Suggestion and Suicide.

The number of cases of suicide by jumping over the Gap at South Head since the beginning of the year has caused some alarm in Sydney, and steps are proposed to be taken to specially guard the part of the coast that has thus been selected by suicides. There can be no doubt that the accounts of such suicides which have appeared in the daily press have been the means of tempting people with unbalanced brains to seek this means of self-destruction. If no account of the first case had been allowed to be published, the idea of thus ending life would not have occurred to those weak-minded people who followed the example of the first unfortunate man. As showing the effect of the suppression of reports, we need only take the cases of suicide by poisoning during the past year. If the evening papers had reported a case under the heading "She took Rough on Rats," or "Another Lysol Victim" there would have followed a regular series of cases of suicide by the use of these poisons. No such reports have appeared, and consequently there has been a slump in poisoning cases. The ease with which carbolic preparations may be bought at every little grocer's shop round Sydney is responsible for a number of the cases recorded. The decrease in the number of suicides by poison is not due to any specially strict enforcement of the law, nor to any excessive activity shown by the Inspectors of the Board of Health. It might be truer to say that in spite of inaction, there has been a marked decrease in the number of poisoning cases. There can be no question about the duty of the Board of Health in regard to the practice of putting up disinfectants in cordial and beverage bottles The Pharmacy Board has a difficult situation to face, but it is hoped that once the question of regulating the sale of phenyle is settled with the Government, prosecutions will follow until there is a general observance of the Act.

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT

of the

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA FOR THE YEAR 1916.

The Board has the honour to submit the following report of its proceedings for the year ending 31st December, 1916, for the information of the Hon. the Chief Secretary—

The Annual Election to fill the three vacancies on the Board created by the retirement by effluxion of time of Messrs. F. Buckhurst, G. E. Gulliver, and A. E. Sayer, was held on 9th February, 1916, when the retiring members were re-elected without opposition for a further term of three years.

Country Representation. — Messrs. W. H. Fleay (Ballarat) and A. E. Sayer (Bendigo continue to represent the country districts. Experience has again shown the wisdom of country representation on the Board.

Appointment of President and Treasurer. —At the first meeting of the Board, after the election, held on 10th February, 1916, Mr. Charles E. Towl was re-elected President, and Mr. A. R. Bailey, Hon. Treasurer.

Appointment of Examiners —The following examiners were appointed in the year 1916:—

Preliminary Examination: Mr. James Clezy, M.A.

Chemistry and Practical Chemistry: Mr. D. Avery, M.A., M.Sc.; Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A.

Materia Medica: Mr. F. Hobill Cole, M.D.

Botany: Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A.

Final Qualifying Examination: The members of the Board, since the passing of the Pharmacy Act of 1876, have acted as Honorary Examiners in the Final Examination, which is held quarterly and extends over four days. These duties necessitate a good deal of time and attention being devoted to this important section of the Board's work.

Examinations. —During the year 1916 eleven examinations were held, at which 277 candidates presented themselves, as compared with 217 in 1915. The examinations have been conducted in accordance with the syllabus of work laid down by the regulations.

The Preliminary Examination. — (Latin, Arithmetic, English, Algebra and Geometry). —The number of candidates who presented themselves during 1916 was 155, compared with 109 in 1915. The Preliminary Examination has been held under local supervision in many country districts, and this has been both a convenience and saving of expense to those attending. The Junior and Public Examination certificates of the Melbourne University, and approved certificates from British and Inter-State examining bodies in any of the compulsory subjects are accepted by the Board in lieu of the Preliminary Examination. The first-class teachers' examination of the Education Department is also accepted in lieu of the Preliminary Examination.

The Intermediate Examination.—(Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany).—The regular half-yearly examinations were held in June and December. A special examination was held in September. The total number of candidates for 1916 was 41, as compared with 46 for the previous year. Students at the College of Pharmacy, after completing their year's lectures, present themselves at the December examination. It is gratifying to note that out of 16 students who passed at that examination 13 attended the lectures at the College of Pharmacy. There have been no alterations in the syllabus during the year. Candidates are now examined on the work of the new British Pharmacopœia. After allotting the marks individually in the various subjects, the examiners meet in conference and report the results to the Board.

Final Qualifying Examination.—This examination is essentially of a searching practical nature, and it is necessary that a high degree of competency should be proved before candidates are passed as qualified for registration. Generally speaking, candidates are now preparing themselves more thoroughly for this examination, the special classes at the College of Pharmacy being utilised for this purpose. Out of a total of 41 candidates examined, 18 passed.

Recognition of Schools and Colleges under Section 95 of the Medical Act 1915.— The Board has continued to recognise the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat and Bendigo, as schools within the meaning of Section 95 of the Medical Act 1915, Part III., providing instruction in the subjects of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany. While the majority of pharmaceutical students attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, the recognition of the Schools of Mines, in the districts referred to, has proved a convenience to those students who are unable to come to Melbourne to attend the complete course at the College of Pharmacy.

The Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria. —In accordance with the direction of Section 87 of the Medical Act 1915, the Board has in the month of January in every year issued the "Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria." On the 31st December, 1916, it contained the names of

953, compared with 935 on 31st December, 1915, pharmaceutical chemists. The names of 14 deceased persons have been erased from the Register, in accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the Act, and 2 names were in addition erased for non-compliance of Section 90 in not furnishing the required alteration of address. During the year 32 new names were added to the Register. Two names were restored to the Register on proof of former registration.

The following are the qualifications of those appearing on the Register on 31st December, 1916:—

In business or assistants prior to 1876 ..	148
Passed Victorian Curriculum and Examination	604
British Diplomas	94
Victorian Modified Examination	57
South Australian Certificates	11
Irish Diplomas	10
New South Wales Certificates	7
Western Australian Certificates	6
Queensland Certificates	5
Tasmanian Certificates	2
New Zealand Certificates	3
South African Certificates	2
Canadian Diploma	1
Mauritius Diploma	1
German Diplomas	2
	953

The Register now consists of 805 examined men, and 148 who were registered on rights existing prior to 1876. Most of the latter have had over 40 years' experience as practising pharmacists, and several hold British certificates.

Reciprocity. — Since reciprocity was established in 1903, the Victorian Board has issued Certificates of Identity as follows:—

New South Wales	55
South Australia	13
Queensland	10
Western Australia	5
Tasmania	7
Great Britain	2
Total	92

College of Pharmacy. — The Board desires to again place on record the valuable work performed at the College during the past year. Every facility is given by the College Council to advance the interests of the students, and a high standard of specialised instruction is given by the lecturing staff. Visitors from other States and countries have expressed their high appreciation of the excellent opportunities which Victorian students possess in being able to obtain technical education at the College at so moderate a cost.

Administration of the Medical Act, Part III.—Careful attention has been given by the Board to the carrying out of the obligations imposed by the Medical Act on registered pharmacists. As the result of a close inspection in order to ascertain whether the requirements of the law were being observed, it has been found that pharmacists generally are anxious to comply with the provisions of the Act. No prosecutions were necessary during the year.

Nurses as Dispensers.—A proposal to establish a class in dispensing for nurses employed at public hospitals was brought under the notice of the Board early in the year. In view of the long period of training which must be undergone by pharmacists before they can be deemed to be competent to undertake dispensing duties, the Board entered a protest against the formation of the proposed class, with the result that the project was abandoned.

Methylated Spirit Drinking.—During the year, the Chief Secretary asked the Board's opinion on the question of restricting the sale of methylated spirit, owing to an alleged increase in the number of persons drinking it on Sundays when the hotels were closed. The Board considered that to prohibit its sale altogether on Sundays would cause some hardship, and that such a course, if adopted, was hardly likely to be effective, owing to the easy facilities for obtaining the article on week days. Pharmacists as a body were quite willing to do anything in their power to prevent methylated spirits being used for drinking purposes, but it was difficult to see in what way further restrictive measures could be successfully applied.

Regulations. — The consolidated regulations under the Poisons Act, 1915, which were submitted on 16th December, 1915, for the approval of the Governor-in-Council, have not yet been dealt with by the Crown Solicitor. During the year the Pharmacy Regulations, 1914, were amended and brought into line with the Medical Act, 1915. Regulations under the Apprentices War Service Act were also drafted, and forwarded for approval. The following new Regulations under the Poisons Act were submitted on 12th October, 1916:—

26. The bottle or other vessel wrapper or cover box or case immediately containing any poisonous substance or preparation under Part II. of the said Act shall be delivered by the seller to the purchaser securely sealed and fastened.

27. The owner or other person other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist in charge of any poison or poisonous substance or preparation within the meaning of the Poisons Act 1915 shall not leave the same in any place except in the original jar, bottle, box, can, tin, tube or package in which the same was sold duly labelled as provided by the Act or Regulations.

Chemists' Apprentices on War Service.—The short Act which was passed on 2nd October, 1916, gives the Board discretionary power to remit a portion (not exceeding twelve months) of the four years' apprenticeship of apprentices engaged on war service. Regulations providing for the method of application to obtain this concession are now before the Governor-in-Council for approval. It is intended to deal with each application on its merits. No remissions in connection with any of the examinations will be made. The Board desires to thank the Chief Secretary for introducing this measure, and piloting it through Parliament without amendment.

Branch Pharmacy and Apprentices.—Whether the manager of a branch pharmacy, being a registered chemist, but not being the proprietor of the business, could legally take an apprentice, was a question submitted during the year. Legal advice was taken, and the Board was advised that the Medical Act did not contemplate apprenticeship other than to a registered chemist, carrying on business on his own account, or acting as a dispenser to a Friendly Society or public hospital.

Apprentices and Lectures.—The refusal of an employer to allow his apprentice to attend the prescribed course of lectures during the last College year of the apprenticeship revealed a flaw in the intention of the Medical Act. This the Board overcame by altering slightly the prescribed form of apprenticeship indenture. As every indenture must be in the form prescribed, the trouble is not likely to occur in future. When the Act is being amended, the section might with advantage be made more explicit.

Full Signature in Prescriptions. — The Medical Practitioners Act, 1916, requires all written prescriptions to be dated and to bear the addresses and usual signature (including the surname) of the prescriber. This measure, when introduced by the Government, met with considerable opposition, but representations were made by the Board to the Minister in charge of the Bill, which resulted in the withdrawal of the opposition to it.

Examinations. — The curriculum has been slightly amended during the year by increasing the time of the Latin paper from 2½ to 3 hours, and by increasing the practical exercises in dispensing from 3 to 5. The two additional exercises were added to test the candidate's knowledge of the preparation of galenicals.

Defence Department Inquiry.—An inquiry into certain matters affecting the purchase of medical stores by the Defence Department was instituted by the Federal Government early in the year, and the Board was invited to nominate a representative to sit on the inquiry board. Mr. A. R. Bailey, Hon. Treasurer, was appointed, and his services were frequently availed of during the inquiry.

Medical Act Amendment. — A deputation from the Board waited on the Chief Secretary in March, 1916, and urged him to give consideration to the suggested amendments of the Medical Act which the Board had drawn up. Mr. McLeod promised to consider the request, and to see whether an amending Bill could not be introduced.

Phenyle Bottles.—The Board conferred with representatives of the Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association regarding the proposed new regulations dealing with the colour and shape of bottles to be used as containers of disinfectants. An agreement was arrived at, which was duly embodied in the new Regulations.

Science Association.—The Board was honoured by the selection of its President (Mr. C. E. Towl) by the Tasmanian Executive to preside over the deliberations of the Chemistry B. Section (Pharmacy) at the Hobart meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Hospital Dispensers.—In two instances the Board has found it necessary to protest against the employment of unregistered persons acting as dispensers in public hospitals.

Chlorodyne and the Poisons Act.—A recommendation by Dr. W. Ernest Jones, Inspector-General of the Insane, that chlorodyne should be transferred to Part I. of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act, was considered at the April meeting, when it was decided to re-open the question when the schedule was next being amended. A sub-committee conferred with Dr. Jones, and pointed out to him several difficulties which would arise if chlorodyne were included in Part I. of the schedule.

Potent Drugs. — Dr. David Grant brought under notice, through Dr. Sidney Plowman, the necessity of some further regulation of the sale of potent drugs and medicines. Dr. Grant's views were strongly endorsed by the Board in a memorandum to the Chief Secretary on the subject.

Sale of Strychnine.—Unauthorised sales of strychnine by Rabbit Destruction Leagues necessitated attention being drawn to the loose and careless manner in which this dangerous poison was being handled. The Vermin Destruction Branch disclaimed all liability in the matter, and the Board therefore issued a caution to different Rabbit Leagues, warning them that if the Poisons Act was not observed, proceedings would be taken against them.

Fungicides Bill. — A sub-committee of the Board conferred with Dr. Cameron, Director of Agriculture, in reference to several clauses in the Fungicides Bill. The committee suggested certain amendments, which were subsequently incorporated in the Bill.

Special Course of Lectures. — A deputation from a number of the older chemists' assistants, who had failed to pass their qualifying examinations for various reasons, waited on the Board at a special meeting, which was held on 6th September. The deputation asked whether the Board could in any way facilitate their registration. After discussing the matter, the Board decided to recommend the Council of the College of Pharmacy to institute a course of evening lectures to enable these men to render themselves eligible to present themselves for the Board's Intermediate and Final Examinations. The Board pointed out that it could only assist in this way those who had passed the Preliminary Examination, and served the prescribed apprenticeship. Subsequently the Board was informed that the College of Pharmacy Council had unanimously decided to institute the course of evening lectures during the year 1917. The Board is of opinion that the facilities thus provided will be largely availed of by those who desire to qualify themselves in the regular manner.

University Entrance Examination.—The Board desires to bring under notice the disability which confronts pharmaceutical chemists who desire to take up a University degree course.

Notwithstanding that they have passed a stringent preliminary examination, served a four years' apprenticeship, attended lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and passed examinations in Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany, and have subsequently passed the Board's Final Examination, they cannot enter the University until they matriculate. This is considered an unnecessary hardship, and prevents many from taking up advanced studies leading to a degree at the University. It would be a great advantage if pharmaceutical students in completing their course were allowed to enter the University without having to take up their school work again, and matriculate in the ordinary way.

Disciplinary Powers.—Inability to deal with several cases involving improper practices on the part of certain pharmacists during the year, again emphasised the absence of legal powers to enforce a proper standard of conduct in the performance of the statutory duties prescribed under the Medical Act. The Board feels that the great majority of pharmacists would welcome the granting of disciplinary powers to the Board, under adequate safeguards as to appeal. Generally speaking, the standard of Victorian pharmacy is on a high level, but in one or two cases certain facts have been brought under notice, which, in the opinion of the Board, warranted drastic action being taken in the interests of the public and pharmacists in a body. All that the Board is able to do in cases of this kind is to exercise moral suasion upon the delinquents. This method of repression cannot be said to be very effective in checking the practises referred to, and the Board trusts that the Government will invest it with sufficient powers to deal with flagrant breaches of conduct in a properly constituted manner.

Administrative Work.—There has been no falling off in the administrative portion of the Board's work. During the year 1320 inward letters were dealt with, necessitating 1270 replies. Details of the examination and registration work are appended hereto. This portion of the Boards' work requires much care and attention in order to insure accuracy in every detail. When necessary during the year, prosecutions have been undertaken. The services of an inspector of the Health Department have been made available by Dr. Robertson. This has been of great assistance to the Board, and has saved unnecessary expense in railway fares and costs. When the inspector is visiting a town on Health Department business, he takes cognisance of any infringements of the Poisons Act, and reports the same to the Board. Likewise the services of the Government Medico-Legal Analyst have been of considerable assistance in examining samples sent for analysis. The Board finds that ignorance of the law accounts in most cases for infringements of the Act. It is customary to issue a warning in such cases, and very seldom is it necessary to take more drastic measures for a second offence. In many directions, greater control could be exercised with advantage if the scope of the Poisons and Medical Acts were widened. The Board is only able to administer these Acts as it finds them, and this sometimes gives cause for complaint that more prosecutions are not undertaken. From time to time the different departments have asked the Board's opinion on various matters. This has been always cheerfully given The Government visitor to the examinations (Dr. J. A. O'Brien) was unable through pressure of other duties to report on the examination work carried out during 1916. At all times the Board welcomes the fullest investigation concerning this sphere of its work.

Poisoning Statistics.—The following return showing particulars of poisoning fatalities in Victoria during the year 1915 was prepared by the Government Statist (Mr. A. M. Laughton) at the request of the Board:—

RETURN SHOWING PARTICULARS OF DEATHS FROM POISONING IN VICTORIA IN 1915.

Name of Poison.	Suicide.			Accidental.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arsenic	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carbolic acid ...	1	—	1	—	1	1
Carbon monoxide	1	—	1	—	—	—
Caustic soda ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coal tar product	1	—	1	—	—	—
Condy's crystals	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cyanide	—	—	—	1	—	1
Evergreen berries	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kerosene ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lysol	2	1	3	4	6	10
Morphia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Phenyle	—	—	—	1	1	2
Phosphorus ...	1	1	2	1	—	1
Strychnine ...	2	3	5	4	3	7
Veronal	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not stated ...	2	3	5	1	1	2
Total	13	9	22	14	13	27

Enlistments.—The Board has kept a record of pharmacists, assistants and apprentices who have enlisted and have gone abroad on active service. Altogether 105 names have been recorded, including the Board's clerk (Mr. F. C. Kent). Of this number, the following have given their lives for their country:—Douglas Towl (son of the President of the Board), W. Gordon Jewkes (son of a member of the Board), J. A. E. Crawford, Eric S. Bisset, Alan C. Couve, and J. H. Symonds. The Board desires to place on record the names of these men, and to express its appreciation of the self-sacrificing motives which led them to enlist.

Finance.—The income of the Board for 1916 was £793 6s. 10d., and the expenditure £789 3s. 6d. A duly audited financial statement was submitted by the Hon. Treasurer at the end of the year in accordance with the regulations, and a copy of this has been forwarded to the Honorable the Chief Secretary. The balance in hand on 31st December, 1916, was £27 15s. 1d., as against £23 11s. 9d. on the same date in 1915. Taking into account the important nature of the Board's

duties, and the careful manner in which the Acts have been administered, the Board is of the opinion that the Government subsidy of £200 is not an extravagant price to pay for the safeguarding of the public health and welfare.

Board Meetings.—Twelve ordinary meetings, one special meeting, and one formal meeting for the purpose of adjournment to a subsequent date, of the Board were held during the year, in addition to the examinations. The attendances have been as follows:—A. R. Bailey, 14; F. Buckhurst, 14; W. H. Fleay (Ballarat), 10; G. E. Gulliver, 14; W. M. Jewkes, 11; A. E. Sayer (Bendigo), 13; C. E. Towl, 11.

Retiring Members.—The retiring members of the Board are Messrs. W. H. Fleay, Ballarat, and Chas. E. Towl, Melbourne. Nominations close on January 18.

Appended are the details of the work performed during the past year.

CHAS. E. TOWL, President.
C. L. BUTCHERS, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Preliminary Examination was formerly conducted by the Board, but on the passing of the amended regulations in 1882, making it compulsory to pass this Examination before apprenticeship, Mr. James Clezy, M.A., was appointed examiner, and has since continued to perform the duties in connection with this examination to the satisfaction of the Board. The Preliminary Examination must be passed before apprenticeship articles can be entered into.

The following table shows the number of candidates who have entered for the examination and the number of those who passed:—

From 1880 to	Students entered.	Passed.
1909 (inclusive)	2554	1130
1910	92	47
1911	91	42
1912	74	19
1913	90	30
1914	95	38
1915	109	46
1916	155	70
	3260	1422

Intermediate Examination.—(CHEMISTRY, MATERIA MEDICA, AND BOTANY). Examiners: Chemistry and Practical Chemistry, D. Avery, M.Sc., A. W. Craig, M.A. Materia Medica, F. Hobill Cole, M.D. Botany, Rev. J. Stephen Hart, M.A. During the year 1916 the number of students who presented themselves for examination was as follows:—Candidates entered, 41; Candidates passed, 26. The Intermediate Examination is based on the course of training at the College of Pharmacy Attendance at lectures is necessary before a candidate can present himself for this examination.

Final Examination.—PRACTICAL PHARMACY.—The qualifications necessary for this examination are:—Having passed a preliminary examination before apprenticeship, and served for not less than four years as an apprentice to a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and having attended one course of lectures and passed examinations in each of the following subjects at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or some school or College of Pharmacy recognised by the Board; materia medica, botany, chemistry, and practical chemistry. Four examinations were held during the year. The members of the Board personally conduct the Final Examination, and have acted as honorary examiners since the passing of the Act in 1876. The Final Examination extends over four days, one of which is entirely devoted to practical dispensing.

From 1883 to		Students entered		passed
In 1909	.. 1002		 509	
„ 1910	.. 30	„	 19	„
„ 1911	.. 29	„	 21	„
„ 1912	.. 55	„	 24	„
„ 1913	.. 53	„	 31	„
„ 1914	.. 42	„	 20	„
„ 1915	.. 62	„	 33	„
„ 1916	.. 41	„	 18	„
	1314		675	

REGISTRATION.

On 31st December, 1908, the total number of pharmaceutical chemists registered since the passing of the Pharmacy Act 1876 was 1516

1909	29
1910	18
1911	32
1912	30
1913	45
1914	30
1915	34
1916	32
Total registrations ..	1766

REGISTRATION OF APPRENTICES.

The Registered Apprentices on the 31st December, 1909, numbered 941

1910	31
1911	26
1912	29
1913	33
1914	41
1915	41
1916	63
	1205

Permits to Carry on Business of Deceased Chemist.

Permits for 12 months have been granted to the executors of the following estates:—Mr. E. V. J. Hughes, Nathalia, and Frank Lawson, North Melbourne. In each case the business has been under the control and management of a registered chemist.

Certificates of Identity Issued Under Reciprocity Agreements.—

1903 to 1909 (inclusive)	34
1910	7
1911	10
1912	4
1913	6
1914	12
1915	11
1916	7
	91

Opium Permits Certified to Under Poisons Act, Part IV. — Three applications for permits to hold opium were forwarded for verification by the Chief Secretary's Department during the year.

Enrolment of Managers of Branch Pharmacies and Dispensaries. — The number of qualified pharmacists enrolled under the Regulations as managers of branch pharmacies and dispensaries during 1916 was 31.

Erasure of Names from the Pharmaceutical Register, 1916.—

By reason of Death	14
For non-compliance with Section 90	2
	16

Names Restored to Register.—Emile H. Shelley and Samuel Breaden.

POISONS LICENSES.

During the year 206 licenses were granted to storekeepers in country districts four miles distant from a registered chemist keeping open shop. In the previous year the licenses issued numbered 215.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

Dr. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st December, 1916. **Cr.**

1916—Jan. to Dec.—					1916—Jan. to Dec.—		
To Balance			£23 11 9		By Board Election Expenses	£5 5 0	
,, Poison Licence Fees			201 19 4		,, Insurance and Guarantees	2 2 8	
,, Examination Fees—					,, Audit (1915 and 1916)	12 12 0	
Preliminary	£160 13 0				,, Rent Pharmaceutical Society	15 0 0	
Final	91 7 0				,, Railway Fares, Country Members	35 4 0	
		252 0 0			,, Examination Expenses—		
,, Registration of Indentures		67 4 0			Preliminary Examiner	£69 19 6	
,, Registration Fees		54 6 0			Final Examiners (Section III.)	21 0 0	
,, Government Grant		200 0 0			Government Printer	29 4 5	
,, Law Costs		9 19 6			Drugs and Apparatus	15 13 1	
,, Sale of Indenture Forms		7 18 0			Laboratory Assistance	10 10 0	
					General Charges	7 19 0	
						154 6 0	
					,, Salaries	300 0 0	
					,, Wages	119 10 0	
					,, Printing, Stationery and Books	61 13 2	
					,, Stamps, Exchange, Telegrams and Petty Cash	42 0 0	
					,, Legal Expenses	12 5 0	
					,, Telephone	5 15 6	
					,, Typewriter	12 10 0	
					,, Inspector's Expenses	5 5 0	
					,, Cheque Book, Bank Charges and Sundries	5 15 2	
					,, Balance 31/12/16	27 15 1	
			£816 18 7			£816 18 7	

Audited and found correct,
JOHN BISHOP, F.C.P.A. } Auditors.
F. G. WILSON, F.C.P.A. }

A. R. BAILEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Melbourne, 19th January, 1917.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on January 10.

Present—The President (Mr. C. E. Towl), in the chair, and Messrs. Bailey, Buckhurst, and Sayer.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. Fleay, Gulliver, and Jewkes.

Correspondence.—Letters outwards, Nos. 1,180 to 1,242, were minuted, and included the following:—

To the Chief Secretary, forwarding copy of an advertisement inserted in the leading newspapers by a pharmacist, and pointing out that exception was taken to the tenor of the advertisement by pharmacists generally. A suggestion was made that the Government might see its way to take steps to restrict advertisements of the nature referred to.

Union Trustee Co., intimating that the Board had granted them permission to carry on the business of the late Mr. Frank Lawson, North Melbourne, for a period of 12 months, under the management of a registered chemist.

Mr. T. G. Skewes, Ballarat, stating that the Board could not accept a matriculated student of the Melbourne University unless he had passed in the five compulsory subjects of the preliminary examination.

Letters Inwards.—Mr. A. E. Edwards, submitting a certificate from the principal of the Invercargill Girls' High School that his daughter had qualified in certain subjects which he asked might

be accepted in lieu of the Board's preliminary examination. A reply was ordered to be sent stating that the Board had no power to accept a certificate of a private school. The application could, therefore, not be granted.

Mr. James Clezy, M.A., wrote stating that the Secondary Schools had agreed to adopt Scott's novel "Quentin Durward" as the text-book in English for the junior public examination. He suggested that the Board might see its way to also adopt this text-book for the preliminary examination. On the motion of Mr. Bailey, seconded by Mr. Sayer, the examiner's recommendation was approved of.

Corporal L. Heine, A.M.C., Seymour, stating that after serving three years' apprenticeship he enlisted, and had been engaged in dispensary work in the various camps during the past ten months. He desired to know if he could sit for the final examination in March. The Registrar stated that the applicant was apprenticed on the 5th May, 1913, and attended his lectures at Bendigo in 1915, and passed the intermediate examination in December of that year. After consideration, the Board resolved that it could not see its way to grant the request on the information furnished.

Mr. H. E. Tregellas, Carlton, wrote stating that after serving a portion of his apprenticeship his indentures were cancelled by mutual consent, and he took up a position with a firm of wholesale druggists. He now desired to complete his apprenticeship, and wished to know if he would require to enter into fresh indentures or whether the old indentures could be transferred. It was resolved that a reply be sent stating that in the opinion of the Board a fresh indenture should be entered into for the remainder of the term of four years.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants were registered, both of whom passed the Board's final examination:—Simon Friedman, Carlton, and Dora Altson, St. Kilda.

Certificates of Identity, under the Reciprocity Agreement, were granted to J. H. Niemann, Broken Holl, and F. C. Wittman, Mildura.

Apprentice's Indentures Registered.—John H. Beyer, Armadale, to Messrs. Rankin and Eyval, Elsternwick.

Poison Licenses.—Renewals of poison licenses for the year 1917 were granted to 88 applicants. The following transfers were also approved of:—R. H. Crowl to Jane Crowl, Poowong; C. Temby to C. Lenz, Cowwarr; J. Rothery to L. A. Kelly, Merino; C. S. Darvall to C. Wellman, Macorna.

Erasure of Names. — The following names of deceased persons were erased from the Register:—John William Davy, Brighton; John A. C. Crawford, South Melbourne; and Frank Lawson, North Melbourne.

Board Election. — The Returning Officer reported that the election of two members of the Board had been fixed for February 6, and that the last day for receiving nominations was January 18. The retiring members were Messrs. Fleay and Towl, who were offering themselves for re-election.

Annual Financial Statement.—A statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1916 was submitted by the hon. treasurer, and forwarded to the auditors for report.

Annual Report.—The Registrar submitted a draft of the annual report of the Board for the year 1916, which was ordered to be printed and forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

After dealing with general business, the Board adjourned.

Metropolitan Chemists' Association.

Central Committee.

The forty-first monthly meeting was held in the College of Pharmacy on January 16.

Present—Messrs. J. F. Hughes (chairman), Young, Lawrence, Stevenson, Keays, Newman, Barker, McClellan, and Garrick.

Several important matters were dealt with in committee, and were deferred pending certain enquiries.

A suggestion from the South Suburban Section that there should be throughout the metropolitan area uniformity in the hours of closing, etc., on holidays is to be transferred to the sections for discussion. Will the sections please note?

J. GARRICK,
Hon. General Sec.

Pharmaceutical Register, 1917.

The Pharmaceutical Register for 1917 and the list of Licensed Dealers in Poisons was issued in the Victorian Government Gazette of 12th January. Copies can be obtained from the office of the Pharmacy Board. Price, 1/-.

Unregistered Chemists—Flaws of the Medical Act.

The "Argus" of 17th January contained the following article dealing with some aspects of the Pharmacy Board's work:—

In the consolidation of the statutes of 1876 and 1890 in the Medical Act of 1915 the opportunity was missed of closing the door to charlatanism, and securing the registration of all dispensers in open chemists' shops. For some months the Pharmacy Board of Victoria has been urging the State Ministry to rectify the flaws of the measure, and there is hope that a new bill will be introduced next session.

Although in Victoria the record of careless dispensing is remarkably low, the fact that many men, without the final diploma of the board, are dispensing prescriptions in registered pharmacies, leaves a desire for the fullest safeguards in the preparation of medicines. One case of recent occurrence is mentioned in which it is alleged that by variation in quantities a harmful potion was delivered to a patient. The act at present allows an apprentice, or unqualified assistant, to dispense prescriptions under the supervision of the registered proprietor. The apprentice has passed a fairly exacting preliminary examination and must have his practical experience before sitting for the intermediate examination, based on a course of theoretical lectures at the College of Pharmacy. Having succeeded in this test, he completes his practical course at his place of employment, and, before securing registra-

tion, he must pass a stiff qualifying examination. This the board regards as the ideal state of the profession, and the problem is to deal with the unregistered men, many of whom are undoubtedly skilful, but lack the mark of perfection. Many, too, have not even attempted the preliminary examination. Few registered men, employing unqualified assistants, can attend so closely to the dispensary that they can claim to have exercised supervision over all dispensing. An army of inspectors would be required to detect all offences. The board prefers the course of allowing the unqualified to win the seal of proficiency. For the employees who have not taken the preliminary examination the outlook is almost hopeless, unless there is individual determination to repair the omission by private study. For others who desire to pass the intermediate stage the board has arranged a course of night lectures this year at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street. It is desired, further, that the board should be vested with disciplinary powers over its members, with the right reserved to them of appeal to the Chief Secretary against the board's decision.

When the Medical Act was passed in 1876, the vested interests of those trading as chemists before that date were preserved by the definition that "Chemists and druggists . . . shall consist of persons who, at any time before the passing of the Pharmacy Act 1876, have carried on the business of a chemist and druggist in the keeping of an open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners." Thus all "quacks" who were selling medicines under any name but chemist, in other than an open shop, were suppressed by prosecution. This definition was retained in the 1890 bill, but four years later, on appeal to the Full Court, the decision was gained on the definition clause that for the successful prosecution of an "unregistered person," proof must be furnished that business was carried on in an "open shop." Consequently since then the Pharmacy Board has been powerless to deal with people who, under a wide variety of names, sell quack panaceas and cure-alls at private addresses. An amendment of the Medical Act in this direction is regarded in some quarters as being more urgently required than that covering the unregistered employee of the qualified pharmacist.

Clerks' Wages Board.

The Secretary of the Victorian Employees' Federation, 325 Collins-street, Melbourne, will be glad to hear from any pharmacist before January 29 who is interested in the appeal of the Clerks' Union for a revision of the present rates of pay. This appeal will be heard on February 1, and steps are being taken to oppose the demands of the Union. Under the proposed new rates, which the Union is demanding, male clerks in retail shops are asking £4 per week of 47 hours. Girl clerks (except cash girls), £3/10/- each of 38 hours; cash girls, 25/- to 60/- per week. An analysis of the present award and the new claim reveals heavy increases, which the employers contend are not justified. The Employers' Federation will be glad to hear from pharmacists who are willing to give evidence.

Poisoning Cases.

Cyanide of Potassium.

A peculiar case of poisoning by cyanide of potassium is reported from Daylesford. On December 8 some boys called at the hut of a man named T. W. Hooke, photographer, who lived alone. They found the dead body of Hooke lying dead on a bed. Six feet from the body was a small bottle containing potassium cyanide, 10 per cent. The label was written in red ink, apparently by deceased. The police, who were informed of the death, ascertained that the poison was used by deceased in his trade as a photographer. A friend of Hooke's stated that he frequently saw deceased pour two or three drops of the poison into a mug of water and drink it as a "pick me up." He appeared to have no fear of any fatal results happening from taking this "tonic." The Coroner returned a verdict that deceased died from poisoning by cyanide of potassium self-administered, taken as a "pick me up" overdose.

Arsenic on Fruit.

The death was reported on January 2 of William Boyce, a member of the firm of Boyce Bros., Drouin. Death was stated to be due to deceased eating fruit which had been sprayed with arsenic.

Another case of poisoning after eating some tomatoes which were believed to have been sprayed with arsenic occurred at Gardenvale on December 31, when four persons became seriously ill, and had to be removed to the hospital. The cause of the illness was diagnosed as arsenical poisoning. It is stated that the tomatoes came from Bendigo, and that in the course of their growth they had been sprayed with an arsenical preparation.

Victorian Poisoning Cases, 1916.

The following cases were reported to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria during the year 1916:—

Strychnine	8
Lysol	7
Opium	2
Carbolic Acid	2
Arsenic	1
Carbosyl	1
Condy's Crystals	1
Cyanide of Potassium	1
Cresylic Acid	1
Cocaine Eye Lotion	1
Hydrochloric Acid	1
Liniment	1
Morphia	1
Poisoned Wheat	1
Salts of Lemon	1
Sepsol	1
Septol	1
Sulphuric Acid	1
Vapo-Cresolene	1
Veronal	1
Total	35

The list includes fatal and non-fatal cases.

Queensland.

Pharmacy Board of Queensland.

Meeting held 14th December, 1916.

Present—Messrs. Geo. W. Ward (President), G. J. Mackay, Alex. Forbes, and the Registrar (John W. Ward).

Letters Inwards.—Officer I.C. Base Records reported death of T. J. Carey, A.I.F. Name to be erased from Register.

Newspapers reported death of M. J. English, A.I.F. Deferred for official confirmation.

Registrar-General reported death of H. E. Woodruff. Name to be erased from Register.

Change of Address.—J. Thornley, to Picton, N.S.W.; F. J. Considine, to 2 Railway Terrace, Mile End, Adelaide, S.A. Both to be noted.

Applications for Registration.—F. G. Marriott, F. P. O'Reilly, A. B. Menzies, W. E. O. Steffensen. All having passed the Final Qualifying Examination, Queensland, made application for registration. Enclosed fourth schedule and enclosed fee. Application granted.

G. D. Barry wrote to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, who forwarded a type-written extract, in which Mr. Barry applied for registration. Resolved that such applications must be made direct to the Registrar of the Board.

Applications for Diploma.—F. P. O'Reilly, W. E. O. Steffensen, O. M. Roggenkamp, N. L. Topping, all made application for a diploma and paid fee. Applications granted. Seal of the Board to be affixed.

Indentures of Apprenticeship.—G. P. J. Burke, transfer from T. P. Kelly to A. O. DeV. O'Reilly, Cairns. Referred back for alterations. W. P. Hallinan, to T. B. Watkins, Blackall. To be registered.

Application re Preliminary Examination.—W. S. Davie applied to have his Queensland University Junior pass in English, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Euclid accepted in lieu of the corresponding subjects required by the Board. The President reported that as this application had been received since last meeting, he had accepted it, and had allowed Mr. Davie to sit for the Preliminary Examination in the remaining subject, Latin. President's action confirmed.

Application re Intermediate Examination.—J. F. J. Behan wrote, stating that he started his indentures on 2nd August, 1915, and wished to know if he could sit for the Intermediate Examination, July, 1917. To be informed that he must have served not less than two years of his apprenticeship as required by the Regulations. Therefore he could not sit in July, 1917.

Financial statement, month ending 30th November, 1916, read and received.

Payments.—Accounts to the amount of £22/14/5 were passed for payment.

Apprentice's Letter Returned.—The Registrar reported that he had posted the latest information slip, in accordance with the regulations, to every apprentice registered as such in Queensland. Among these was one addressed to Miss U. M. Wilson, c/o J. A. Wilson, Chemist, Mt. Chalmers. This letter had been returned "unclaimed." Noted.

Permission to close Board rooms from Xmas Eve to 2nd January, 1917, granted.

Permission to destroy old examination papers (examinee's replies) previous to 30th June, 1016. Granted.

Permission to close Board books on 20th December, 1916. Granted.

Photo of the late T. J. Carey.—A photo of the late Lieut. T. J. Carey, A.I.F., having been presented to the Board, it was resolved that it be kept, and when peace is declared that a group photo. be hung in the Board rooms.

Examination Results.—Preliminary, held 6th and 7th December, 1916; in alphabetical order—E. G. Clark, C. L. Duffin, Vera Franklin, W. A. Lenehan, Edna D. Page, passed. Five candidates failed.

Intermediate, held 6th and 7th December, 1916; in alphabetical order—Barbara K. Laurensen, R. DeV. O'Reilly, passed.

Meeting terminated.

Meeting held 11th January, 1917.

Present—Messrs. Geo. W. Ward (President), A. B. Chater, Alex. Forbes, G. J. Mackay, D. J. Clarke, R. C. Park, and the Registrar (John W. Ward).

An apology was received from Mr. F. W. Simmonds.

The President welcomed Mr. Park, this being the first occasion on which Mr. Park could take his seat as a member of the Board. Mr. Park suitably replied.

Letters Outwards.—Application for Diploma.—A. B. Menzies made application for a diploma, and paid fee. Granted; seal of the Board to be affixed.

Wm. Saunders wrote asking to have another diploma issued to him, and enclosed a declaration that to the best of his knowledge his original diploma, had been either lost or destroyed. It was considered that this statement was not definite enough, hence the issuing of a second diploma was deferred for further information. He also paid fee.

Applications for Registration.—J. J. Kelleher, Hampstead-road, South Brisbane, having passed the Final Qualifying Examination, Queensland, made application for registration. Enclosed fourth schedule and paid fee. Granted.

Erasure from Register.—The Registrar-General notified the death of George Watkins, and also Thos. Ingham. Both names to be erased from Register.

Indentures.—A. R. Carvolth to H. J. Aitcheson, Charters Towers. To be registered.

Alleged Infringement of the Pharmacy Act of 1884.—Attention was called to two cases in different towns, where alleged infringement was

taking place. In both cases further information to be obtained.

Change of Address.—F. P. O'Reilly, to C/o Drysdales Ltd., Petries Bight, Brisbane.

Financial statement, month ending 31st December, 1916, read and received.

Financial statement and balance-sheet for year ending 31st December, 1916, read and adopted.

Payments.—Accounts to the amount of £11/9/- were passed for payment.

Elections of Officers for Year 1917.—President, Mr. A. B. Chater; Treasurer, Mr. Alex. Forbes; Registrar, Mr. John W. Ward; Auditor, Mr. J. C. Ward; Returning Officer, Mr. J. W. Ayscough.

Examiners.—Preliminary—J. J. Walsh, Esq., B.A. Intermediate and Final—All the members of the Board.

College of Pharmacy Committee—The President, Treasurer, and Messrs. G. W. Ward and Geo. J. Mackay.

Pharmaceutical List for 1917.—It was reported that J. L. Adams had died some three or four years ago, but the Board had not been notified officially. Resolved that the Registrar General be written to.

It was resolved to write to the following and ask what address they wish *recorded*, viz.:—George Taylor, registered address Wooloowie, believed to be at Ipswich; A. Symons, registered address Brisbane, believed to be at Rockhampton; J. W. Cowpe, registered address Sandgate, believed to be at St. George; Ethel M. Lyttle, registered address Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, believed to be at Brunswick-street, Valley, Brisbane.

Registration Lapsed.—Wm. Padley, who was provisionally registered on 27th June, 1916, for a period of six months, not having completed his papers, his name was removed from the Register. To be written to accordingly.

Meeting terminated.

Health Act Regulations.

Drastic Provisions Affecting Pharmacists.

The new Food and Drug Regulations, which were published in the "Government Gazette" of December 20th, 1916, are far-reaching in their nature, and are probably in advance of those in operation anywhere within the Commonwealth or in the Dominion of New Zealand.

Regulations relating to the drug trade are numerous, but are in the main an elaboration of those previously in existence.

Section 1, sub-section 6, is an extension of a previous regulation, discounting false descriptions regarding the quality, therapeutic value, and place of origin of contents. Now, chemists may not label a toilet preparation with the name of a fictitious person in Paris or elsewhere.

Under Section 72, a proprietary medicine must not only declare the potent drugs enumerated in the schedule for the benefit of the consumer, but must, for the benefit of the Commissioner and the Government analyst, have a label stating the ingredients and the proportion of the same in proprietary medicine, or, as an alternative, the formula must be lodged with the Commissioner.

It is intended to apply this section rigorously to all imported medicines, as well as those of local production. This is likely to have the effect of reducing the number of imported proprietary lines, and of benefiting local chemists. It remains to be seen what action the Patent and Proprietary Medicine Section of the London Chamber of Commerce will take when the far-reaching nature of these Regulations become known to them.

Sub-section 7 excludes the sale of medicines that are liable to endanger life and health when used in excess. These must bear a caution label. Presumably this is to cover such drugs as chlorodyne, abortifacients, etc.

Sub-section 8 says that labels attached to patent medicines must not bear any statement, direct or implied, indicating or suggesting that the medicine is a cure for asthma, Bright's disease, cancer, consumption, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dropsy, diabetes, epilepsy, fits, gout, infantile paralysis, rupture, syphilis, et hoc genus omne. The medicine must not be a universal "panacea," "infallible remedy," "kidney cure," "cure for headache," "cure for baldness," "cure for drunkenness," "cure for liquor habit," or is a "skin food," or that the medicine will remove fat, develop the bust, raise the height, or eradicate wrinkles. If this subsection does not cover every quack medicine known, there are still smaller meshes to catch the more up-to-date quacks, for example, the label must not indicate that the medicine is an abortifacient, must not invite sufferers from any ailment to correspond with the vendor; must not bear the name of a fictitious person, nor must it bear fictitious testimonials, nor the name of a medical practitioner unless his or her full name, qualifications, and address are stated thereon.

The very latest dodge in advertisement is dealt with in sub-section 12 of Section 72, where it is provided that a proprietary or patent medicine shall not be named or advertised in such a way as to conceal its proprietary nature, or to lead the purchaser to believe that it is a simple vegetable or chemical drug ordinarily purchasable in small quantities instead of a proprietary substance or mixture of substances.

Section 83 deals with the use of second-hand containers.

Section 96 specially relates to the cleanliness of chemists' shops, and everything pertaining to manipulation of drugs, and the apparatus used in connection therewith. This section has already had the effect of raising the ire of many pharmacists who have read it, but a fact to be remembered is that regulations of this kind are not made for annoying and harassing those who

are already above reproach; furthermore, the writer has been assured that they will not be administered harshly.

The Clermont Disaster.

The pharmacy of Mr. G. J. Poll did not escape during the terrible flood which wiped out of existence this charming little Central Queensland township. Although the building in which Mr. Poll's pharmacy was situated remains standing, his stock has been completely destroyed. It is being replaced from Brisbane as rapidly as the goods can be sent forward. At present the commissariat of the town is of more importance than drugs.

Mr. Poll is mayor of the town, and is experiencing heavy calls on his time. Fortunately his family escaped with their lives.

Fire in Wondai.

This thriving little township, situated in an agricultural district of the North Coast line, began the New Year badly. A fire, which for a time threatened to be extremely serious, burnt out several premises in the business centre. Amongst these was the premises occupied by Mr. T. F. Baumgardt. It is to be regretted that Mr. Baumgardt is not in the best state of health.

Death of Mr. Thomas Ingham (Uncle Tom).

The many friends of the late Mr. T. Ingham throughout Queensland will regret to learn of his death, which happened shortly after Christmas. He had been ailing for some time. He recently returned from a holiday, and was feeling considerably better from the change.

Mr. Ingham had probably a more varied life than falls to the lot of most pharmacists. Born in Yorkshire, near to the borders of Lancashire, he was apprenticed to the drug trade in Blackpool, a watering place in the latter country. Soon afterwards he came to Australia, and was for some time in Melbourne and other Victorian towns. From there he drifted to Sydney, where he was in business for some time. He was the last survivor of the ill-fated ship Maria, which became a total wreck on the Great Barrier Reef, in the neighbourhood of where the town of Cardwell now stands. He and a few others had the good fortune to get on a raft, which was eventually thrown on the coast near the Johnston River. Here they experienced a terrible time from famine and ill-treatment by the blacks. The party was eventually rescued by Captain (now Admiral) Moresby, of the "Basilisk," after whom Port Moresby in Papua is named. After recovering from this experience, he adopted various employments—prospecting, mining, horse dealing, travelling dentist, etc. His perambulations extended from Sydney to Cooktown, and the Palmer goldfields. In Cooktown, he adopted the title of Uncle Tom's Cabin, from a name in Blackpool used for a similar establishment to that of which he was the proprietor, and the name of Uncle Tom stuck to him ever since. Here he traded in home-brewed drinks and drugs, and he also practised the art of extracting teeth, without pain. From Cooktown he drifted eventually to Rockhampton, where he acquired a business in the main street of the town, which he sold out to Mr. E. N. Symons, the present owner. Municipal affairs and local charities claimed his spare time, and it is safe to say that for many years there was no better known or more widely respected man in Central Queensland than Tom Ingham. Always happy, always smiling, an excellent raconteur, he had many friends. He visited America during the time of the Chicago Exhibition, where he exhibited eucalyptus products, and from there he crossed the Atlantic, and spent some time in the Old Country.

He was the first to exploit the therapeutic virtues of the Queensland asthma weed, Euphorbia pilulifera, and for many years he was the only distiller of eucalyptus citriodora oil.

After leaving Rockhampton he resided in Sydney, but finding that town not agreeing with his health, he returned to Queensland, and lived until his death in Brisbane.

Prescription Pricing.

Complaints are floating round that there are considerable variations in the pricing of prescriptions. While some chemists bought well before the war, and had stocked up synthetic drugs at pre-war prices, others had not the foresight or probably had not the capital to lay in for future emergencies. The tendency of the former class is to maintain pre-war charges, while that of the latter is in the direction of over-charging. It is regrettable if effort cannot be made to arrive at some medium value equally satisfactory to all sides. An attempt at cutting dispensing charges is likely to break up the very satisfactory condition of harmony that has existed between members of the craft throughout Queensland for several years. It must not always be assumed that the low prices known to be charged is due to an attempt to break away from the good understanding that has hitherto been evident. It will be found that the trouble rather lies in the want of knowledge of market changes in the market value of the most important items in the prescription by members of the chemist's staff. Where latitude is given to counter hands and others in pricing prescriptions, it is equally of as much importance that the person quoting prices should have equally as much knowledge of the purchase value of a drug as of the selling prices. Furthermore, as most chemist's assistants occupy that position temporarily only, in their own interest they should study market prices.

Toilet Cream without Glycerin.

Shake almond oil, 1½ lbs., with solution of potash, 1 fl. oz., then add gradually distilled water, 4 fl. oz. shaking after each addition; next add solution of potash, 2 fl. drachms, shake well, and finally add oil of lemon, 2 fl. drachms, and again shake thoroughly.—*Phar. Journal.*

Ink for Writing on Photographs.

Iodine	1 gram.
Iodide potash	10 grams.
Mucilage acacia	2 grams.
Water	35 cc. (mils)

All High-Class Preparations.

Greathead's Mixture

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Bleacho

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Collis' Royale Eau de Cologne

Collis' Carnation Eau de Cologne

Collis' Violet Shampoo Powders

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EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTES.

GALYL

GALYL is tetraoxydiphosphaminodiarsenobenzene and has been discovered by Dr. Mouneyrat.

It is found in the form of a clean yellow powder, liable to change when exposed to the air.

GALYL is as effective as SALVARSAN or NEOSALVARSAN on Spirochætes and Trypanosomes and free from the neurotropic and congestive actions of these preparations.

For Intravenous Injections—

(1) DILUTE—GALYL is supplied in neutral glass ampoules containing the necessary dose of Sodium Carbonate Sterile distilled water being only used for the dissolution.

(2) CONCENTRATED—A special outfit containing one dose GALYL, one ampoule sterilised solution, and one small filter is supplied.

DOSES: 0·20—0·25—0·30—0·35—0·40.

For *Intramuscular Injections* GALYL is supplied in oily emulsion.

DOSES: 0·20—0·30—0·40.

Ref., B.M.J., 14/3/14—12/9/14.
LANCET, 18/9/15.

HECTINE

HECTINE is Sodii Benzo-sulph-p-amino-pheuyl arsonas.

HECTINE consists of colourless needles, very soluble in water, containing approximately 21 per cent. of arsenic.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing 10 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B ,, 20 cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS ,, 10 cg.

Ref., THE LANCET, 26/6/15—"Severe cases of intractable syphillis treated satisfactorily with Hectine."

HECTARGYRE

Mercurial salt of HECTINE, a combined arsenico-mercurial treatment of Syphillis, especially recommended after a course of Galyl.

The preparation is put up in sterile ampoules for *Intramuscular Injections*—

AMPOULES A containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Hg. - 1 cg. in 1 c.c.
AMPOULES B Containing
Hectine - 20 cg.
Hg. - 1½ cg. in 1 c.c.
PILLS containing
Hectine - 10 cg.
Protoiod of Hg. 1 cg.
Opium Extract 1 cg.
In Phials of 24 Pills.

Supplies may be obtained from:—

ELLIOTT BROTHERS, Sydney and Brisbane. **A. M. BICKFORD & SON, Adelaide.**
FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO., Melbourne. **FELTON, GRIMWADE & BICKFORD LTD., Fremantle.**

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South Australia.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Department of Chemistry.

The Director of the South Australian Department of Chemistry (Dr. Hargreaves) was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Science in the Adelaide University at the last commemoration. Advice has since been received from England that two officers of the department have been admitted to the Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute of Chemistry was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1885, and has been granted power, by the Charter, to enable Fellows to use the letters F.I.C. following their names. The institute is generally regarded as the examining body for professional and analytical chemists as distinct from pharmaceutical chemists. Four officers of the Department of Chemistry (including the Director and Mr. W. T. Rowe) are now Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry. The new Fellows are Mr. C. E. Chapman and Mr. J. C. Earl. Mr. C. E. Chapman took the examination in May last, and specialised in the branch of mineral chemistry. Mr. Earl selected organic chemistry as his special subject and completed the associateship course. Mr. Earl has also obtained honours in the recent examinations at the Adelaide University in chemistry.

Pharmacists' Bowling Match.

The match between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Parkside Bowling Club took place on 28th December, resulting in a win for Parkside. This was only to be expected, as the chemists had not had any chance of playing together before the match. During the afternoon, Mr. W. H. Porter (the President of the Society) presented a very beautiful shield (silver-mounted on oak). This shield is to remain at the clubhouse of the Parkside Bowling Club, and is to be played for annually by the two clubs.

The President of the Parkside Bowling Club (Mr. Rounsevell), in accepting the presentation on behalf of his club, said it seemed that Parkside won either way. It had come as a surprise to them, and he hoped that they would have the pleasure of playing for it many times, and he was sure that Parkside would do their best to make it an enjoyable outing for the chemists.

The following are the players who took part in the game:—

1, Ball; 2, C. Secombe; 3, B. D. Jolly; skip., W. Hammer.

1, E. F. Gryst; 2, R. O. Fox; 3, A. E. Hustler; skip., W. H. Porter.

1, R. E. Guenther; 2, J. B. Burden; 3, R. H. Hawke; skip., E. G. Glover.

1, C. Wells; 2, G. C. Parker; 3, A. O. Young; skip., W. W. Caught.

1, E. H. S. Coombe; 2, W. Magarey; 3, H. Harris; skip., W. H. Evans.

The lady visitors were provided with afternoon tea. The official team was composed of W. H. Porter (President), Hustler, Fox, and Gryst, Past Presidents.

A Soldier's Suicide—Coroner's Advice re Poison's Regulations.

The inquest on Pte. Garnet Perry, a member of the Keswick barracks staff, who died from the effects of taking lysol on January 9, was concluded by Dr. Ramsay Smith, in the Adelaide Police Court on January 12. The enquiry was adjourned on the previous day in order that further evidence could be adduced regarding the finding of the bottle of poison in the bathroom at the detention hut, where deceased had been kept under observation. Constable Nottage said he noticed in the bathroom three other bottles, two of which, labelled poison, were empty. The third contained methylated spirits. Dr. G. S. Shipway, recalled, stated that the detention hut was under his supervision. Although there were standing orders relating to the keeping of poisons in the wards, there were no regulations in regard to outbuildings, under which category the hut was classed. In returning a verdict of suicide, the Coroner reviewed the evidence, which showed that the deceased had displayed certain mental symptoms, and had seemed rapidly to develop delusions, to the effect that everybody was trying to murder him. A point which arose in connection with the case was that while there were standing orders regarding poisons in the general wards to the effect that they must be kept under lock and key, there were no regulations with respect to outbuildings, such as the detention hut, nor had any orders been issued regarding precautions to be taken about poisons in those outhouses. One would have supposed that where patients like the deceased were kept, ordinary precautions at least would have been observed. He thought it would be advisable for the authorities to look into the matter, and see that such a thing did not recur. The guard in charge of the man seemed to have taken every precaution which could have been expected of them, and the evidence given by the soldier who was more immediately concerned impressed one with his particular carefulness in watching Perry.

Alleged Victimization.

At the Adelaide Police Court on January 14, Robert Watt was committed for trial on a charge of having obtained £1 from Eric W. R. Hoppo, at Pitt-street, Adelaide, by means of a false pretence. The informant said he was an assistant in his father's chemist's shop in Pitt-street. Accused came into the shop and obtained £1 from him on the pretence that informant's father had sent him for that amount. Accused reserved his defence. Bail was allowed in one surety of £40.

Western Australia.

Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia.

The 258th meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia was held on Thursday, December 7th, 1916, at the Perth Technical School.

Present: Messrs. Sagar (President), F. P. Gulley, F. T. Lorman, H. O. Howling, E. Parry, and Capt. B. George.

Chemists' Fees Paid.—S. J. Robinson, W. Richardson, E. B. Elliot, W. G. Wynne.

Storekeeper's Poison License. — A. Brumby (Hall's Creek).

Honour Board.—The Registrar stated that he was still awaiting answers from members as to the names of assistants or others in connection with pharmacy prior to having the names inscribed thereon.

Prosecutions under Health Act Amendment.—The Registrar stated that each particular case was being carefully watched in order that the proposed deputation to the Minister be in a position to lay the whole matter properly before him as to the anomalous position of the pharmacist as shown by the action taken by the Health Department.

Half-yearly Examinations.—The results of the half yearly examinations held at the Technical School, Perth, and School of Mines, Kalgoorlie, are as follows:—

Preliminary.—L. Rossell, C. Kalman, A. P. Davis, H. Westlake, and F. B. Hicks pass the full examination in all subjects.

Intermediate.—F. G. Doepel, pass in all subjects. J. McLean, C. D. Everett, in Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry. N. J. Collett, Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. R. Cohen, Practical and Theoretical Chemistry. D. L. Ardagh, Botany and Practical Chemistry.

Final.—J. H. Whitlock, pass in all subjects C. H. Davies, J. Rowe, R. M. Plenderleith, and G. T. Treby, in Materia Medica, Botany, Pharmacy, and Chemistry (Theory and Practice) R. Green and E. Coates, Chemistry (Theory and Practice).

The 259th meeting of the Council was held on Thursday, January 4th, 1917, at the Perth Technical School.

Present: Messrs. Sagar (President), Tilly, Parry, George, Howling, Gulley and Lorman.

Chemists' Fees Paid.—R. R. Reid, M. Kelly, W. H. Wallace, W. Watson.

Health Act Prosecutions.—A deal of correspondence was read and considered. The Registrar stated, that he had seen the Commissioner as directed, in regard to an unfortunate and insulting letter, that had been received by the Commissioner from a pharmacist at Kalgoorlie regarding the prosecutions there. As instructed, he had assured Dr. Atkinson that the Council were quite averse to the tone of the communication and that arrangements were to be made for a deputation from the Council to interview him at an early date in an endeavour that the future administration of the Act, as to qualified and registered pharmacists, be carried out in a fairer spirit.

Major Cossar's Visit.

Major Cossar arrived at Perth on December 5. He was well welcomed by Messrs. Sagar (President), Capt. J. B. George, A. L. Tilley, and the Registrar (E. W. Mayhew). On Wednesday, December 6, Major Cossar attended the monthly meeting of the Council, when the President introduced him to the other members of the Council, and said that through the medium of the journals, Major Cossar was well and favourably known to Western Australian pharmacists, and everyone was pleased that he had the opportunity of visiting Western Australia. Major Cossar had done, and was doing, good work for pharmacy in Australia in a military direction, but Western Australia being so far from headquarters, many things were misunderstood. His visit would give them better information on the true military position of the pharmacist. He gave Major Cossar a cordial welcome on behalf of the Council and Society. Mr. Gulley, in supporting the remarks of the President, said the news of Major Cossar's possible arrival was hardly 24 hours' old, but in regard to military matters and their proper understanding, the visit was due to Western Australian pharmacists, who had taken such a great interest in them. Major Cossar thanked the Council for their cordial reception. As a Victorian he was gratified that by his appointment to the headquarters staff he might be enabled to assist in the endeavour of General Fetherston to see that the Society of each State was treated fairly and well in a military direction. Now that a real bond of fellowship and reciprocity existed between pharmacists throughout Australasia, he did not think he would be giving offence to anyone by stating that in his opinion pharmacy in Australia owed a great deal to the past endeavours made in Victoria by Mr. Shillinglaw, and now ably followed up by Mr. Butchers. During the past anxious months much had been done at headquarters to advance the best interests of pharmacists, and in this endeavour all the States had given able assistance. It could be easily understood that in the gigantic task presented to the authorities the endeavours to place the different branches of the service upon a definite footing could only be brought about by much consideration and time. When the 1917 regulations are made public, he hoped it would be found that the position of the pharmacist was clearly defined, which up to the present had not been the case.

On Sunday, December 10, the opportunity was taken by Messrs. Sagar, Gulley, Howling, Cooke, Allan, Capt. George, and the Registrar to motor to the Mundaring reservoir. The weather was perfect, and the drive through the hills was much enjoyed by Major Cossar. Like most visitors, he was much impressed by this world-

renowned engineering work, four thousand million gallons of water being impounded in an artificial dam, seven miles long and one hundred feet deep at the weir, from whence the water is pumped through a 30in. main for many hundreds of miles, not only supplying the goldfields (over 400 miles distant), but many places en route, with a plentiful supply of good potable water. Afternoon tea was partaken at the residence of Mr. Sagar, at Mundaring town site, and the party returned to Perth.

On Wednesday, December 13, the members of the Perth and Suburban Chemists' Association did honour to Major Cossar at Macdonald's Cafe. The President (Mr. Howling) extended the warmest welcome to the major. From what he could glean, as an outcome of his visit to the West, pharmacists were not likely to be left out in the cold from a military point of view. He quite realised the difficulties of the position, and a fair deal was only desired and expected.

Major Cossar thanked the President and members for their cordial welcome. As a pharmacist, he could assure them that he ever had the welfare of his brethren deeply at heart. The various visits he was making to the different States had had a broadening effect upon him, as it would have upon anyone so privileged. The isolation of the general pharmacist tended to narrow his views, and, speaking in his position as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, he was pleased to find that in Perth such an Association as the Perth and Suburban Chemists had been established, its tendency being to bring the members together, and make them better acquainted. What was wanted throughout Australia was more unanimity. Throughout the States there were over 2000 pharmacists, and, considering the facilities they had of intercourse with the public, only concerted action was needed to obtain any reasonable desideratum. So far as the military position of pharmacists was concerned, good progress was being made, but in consequence of the adverse vote at the Referendum many immediate advantages might be retarded. He felt sure the pharmacist was making good, and that even now the military authorities were beginning to be of the opinion that the pharmacist was one of the national necessities. He would be pleased to answer any question that might be preferred by members. Several questions were asked, and satisfactorily answered.

Mr. F. P. Gulley gave a history of the Association, which was started some seven years ago, stating that many advantages had accrued to pharmacy by its efforts, notably early closing, which had of itself been a great boon to all concerned.

On Thursday, December 14, an informal dinner was given to Major Cossar at the Esplanade Hotel. The President of the Council (Mr. Sagar) said it gave him much pleasure to preside at such a gathering of the craft, including, as it did, not only the hon. lieutenants of the pharmacist reserve and the senior pharmacist of the State (Capt. J. B. George), but also Major Cossar, the officer controlling pharmacy upon the headquarters staff, whom he now welcomed on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society generally. Such gatherings were very helpful. There was always something to be learned. Chemists, as a rule, led too secluded lives; perhaps it was not so in Victoria. As they all were aware, much had been attempted and accomplished during the last two years in securing the military position of pharmacists, and from what he had learnt, the chemists' interests could not be in better hands than those of Major Cossar, whom he again welcomed to the State. A conference of senior pharmacists had lately been held in Melbourne, and it was to be regretted that the Western Australian representative was not there. He understood the only reason for his absence was the distance to be travelled. He felt sure that pharmacists were as anxious as any other body to do their little bit for the Empire, and in order to succeed in their aspirations, it was absolutely necessary to work together. In his opinion, it was expedient to take every care that the commercial side of the business should not allow the professional side to be neglected. He asked Major Cossar to convey to his friends in the east the heartiest greetings from Western Australia. Mr. A. L. Tilley supported the toast. The veteran Mr. John N. Birks, having given a humorous recitation bearing upon "The Great Germ and Naval Victory," Major Cossar warmly thanked those present for the cordial welcomed extended to him. Outside his military position, he had the great honour of being the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. It was always his great desire that the professional side of pharmacy should be kept absolutely clean, and this could best be secured by keeping the students up to this ideal. In his travels throughout the different States he had found that the system of education varied. He was for a uniform curriculum (say, of two years) throughout the States, and especially now that a general reciprocity existed. As he had said before, he felt that, so far as the military authorities were concerned, it was coming to be acknowledged that the pharmacist was a national necessity. His great desire was to obtain for the pharmacist professional recognition on an equality with others, and to do this he would impress upon all present that he would be greatly assisted therein by local loyalty to their senior pharmacist (Capt. J. B. George), who in his opinion was doing good work upon their behalf. In any question that might arise the proper course to pursue was to communicate at once with the senior pharmacist, who could either answer it off-hand or obtain the information from headquarters.

Mr. F. P. Gulley proposed the health of the Senior Pharmacist (Capt. J. B. George), and said that he firmly believed that every member held the Captain in high esteem, and knew that he had the interest of pharmacy at heart whether in a military or any other direction. Mr. E. Parry supported the toast.

Captain George, in responding, said that it was with the greatest pleasure that he learned that he had the confidence of members. He only hoped that those connected with the military would take the advice of Major Cossar, and in any difficulty that presented itself get into immediate communication with him, when he

would at once endeavour to give or procure all the information desired.

The Registrar of the Council proposed the health of Capt. Wilkinson, the senior dental officer for Western Australia, and stated that there was a bond of union between the dentist and the pharmacist in reference to the A.A.M.C., inasmuch as they had both had to put their shoulders to the wheel in order to get that recognition which was now being found to be their due.

Capt. Wilkinson, in responding, said he was pleased to be present to do honour to Major Cossar. Western Australia was a long way from headquarters, and consequently in many directions was relegated to her position as "Cinderella." However, in his opinion, in all military matters W.A. could show as good results as elsewhere—the Referendum included.

An enjoyable evening was brought to a conclusion by a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. E. A. Sagar.

New Zealand.

Fatal Overdose of Strychnine—Hospital Nurse's Error.

As the result of an error made by Sister Rutherford at the Christchurch Hospital on December 18, in administering a dose of strychnine to a patient, James McEwan, single, aged 30, and lately a steward on the steamer Moeraki, met his death. There were two solutions of the drug kept in separate bottles, one being a concentrated solution and the other a dilute. The dose of the concentrated solution was about 25 minims, and that of the dilute half-an-ounce. By an unfortunate error, the larger dose of the strong solution was administered.

At the inquest held on December 19, the Coroner, Mr. H. W. Bishop, S.M., asked Dr. Scott, medical superintendent of the hospital, if he could account for the extraordinary accident.

Dr. Scott replied: "Except, as the sister says, one bottle was standing in the place of the other one. She should have noticed. She is a sister who took a lot of trouble with her patients."

The Coroner: If it is possible for a nurse under those conditions to make a mistake of that sort, you have to be very careful. That is all I can say. It is a most unfortunate thing for the hospital, an unfortunate thing for the sister, and still more unfortunate for the patient. These things do occur sometimes in an extraordinary unaccountable way. I have the evidence of Dr. Scott that he regards this sister as a very careful, experienced, and capable nurse, yet she makes an inexplicable mistake of this sort. I cannot do other than find that deceased died from an overdose of strychnine administered in error by the sister in charge of ward 4 at the hospital. That is all I can do. I cannot find anything else. I am very sorry, indeed, that it has occurred.

Wages Boards.

New South Wales Award.

(*Published in Government Gazette No. 223 of 22nd December*, 1916.)

Industrial Registrar's Office,
Sydney, 22nd December, 1916.

The following award of the Professional and Shopworkers' Group No. 5 (Pharmacists, State) Board is published in accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the "Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912."

E. J. PAYNE,
Industrial Registrar.

PROFESSIONAL AND SHOPWORKERS, No. 5 BOARD.

(Chemists.)

The above Board hereby makes the following award:—

1. **Scope of the Award.**—This Award shall not apply to students, being medical students of the University of Sydney, in the dispensing branch of a pharmacy for the purpose of training in their profession, and such students need not be paid any remuneration; nor to office assistants, cashiers, fountain assistants, storemen, packers, or assistants doing cleaners, or sweepers, or porters' work only.

2. **Area.**—This award shall apply throughout New South Wales, excepting the county of Yancowinna.

3. **Classification.**—For the purposes of this award assistants shall be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Manager.—A person continuously in charge of a shop, whether known as manager or not, who works as a shop assistant within the meaning of the "Industrial Arbitration Act," but not a chief assistant as defined in subclause (*b*).

(*b*) Chief Assistant.—A pharmacist registered under the "Pharmacy Act," employed in a shop where two or more assistants other than manager or apprentices are employed, and who ranks next in position to the manager or to a proprietor who superintends his own shop.

(*c*) Registered Assistant.—A pharmacist registered under the "Pharmacy Act," employed in a shop, not being manager or chief assistant.

(*d*) Unregistered Assistant. — Any person engaged in the business of any shop or shops who has not qualified under the "Pharmacy Act," and is not otherwise provided for in this classification.

(*e*) Apprenticed Assistant.—An assistant who has completed an apprenticeship of not more than three years.

(*f*) Reliever.—A registered pharmacist employed temporarily to take charge of or assist in a shop in the absence of the proprietor or manager, the em-

ployment being for not more than six days per week, and not being a person obtaining four days' work per week or more from one or more employers.

4. **Hours.**—The hours for which the wages hereinafter specified shall be paid shall be 48 per week, of which not more than 11 are worked on any one day. Every hour or part thereof worked on Sunday shall be reckoned as 1¾ of the actual period worked if worked continuously, except for meal time. If worked at intervals other than meal intervals, the period shall be reckoned as 1⅓ of its actual length. Sunday work, reckoned in the manner specified, shall count in computing the said periods of 11 hours and 48 hours.

5. **Broken Time.**—Where on days other than Sundays or the holidays hereinafter mentioned the employee is allowed time off from his duties, the time so allowed off shall be reckoned as worked unless—

(*a*) the employee is not required to come to the shop before 1 p.m.; or

(*b*) in cases when the shop is opened before 9 a.m., the employee is not required to come to the shop before 9 a.m. on any day or days during the same week; or

(*c*) the employee is not required to come to the shop again on the day on which such time is given off.

6. **Wages.**—

(*a*) Managers, £4 3s. 0d. for 48 hours, and time and a quarter thereafter, or £5 0s. 0d. per week, whichever is the greater.

(*b*) Chief assistant, £3 17s.

(*c*) Registered assistant, £3 10s.

(*d*) Unregistered assistant (male) — 6 years' or more experience, £3 3s.; 5 years' or more experience, £2 19s.; 4 years' or more experience, £2 6s.; 3 years' or more experience, £1 15s.; 2 years' or more experience, £1 4s.; 1 year's or more experience, 18s.; less than one year's experience, 14s. 6d.

(*e*) Apprentice—4th year, £1 15s.; 3rd year, 17s. 6d.; 2nd year, 12s. 6d.; 1st year, 10s.

(*f*) Apprenticed assistant—1st year, £2 1s.; thereafter, according to status.

(*g*) Relievers, 25 per cent. in excess of the rates allowed for managers or assistants of a like grade.

(*h*) Female unregistered assistants, 20 per cent. less than the wages prescribed for males.

(*i*) Where employees other than relievers are employed for less than 48 hours in any week they shall be paid either for the full 48 hours or at time and a quarter rates, at the employer's option.

(*j*) No employee of the age of 21 or over shall be paid less than £2 15s. 6d. per week.

7. **Payment of Wages.**—Wages to be paid weekly on Wednesday or Thursday, and up to time of payment, and shall be exclusive of all bonuses and commissions.

8. **Overtime.**—Overtime shall be paid on the salary actually received on the 48-hour basis.

(*a*) At the rate of time and a quarter for hours worked in excess of 48 hours per week, or 11 per day, and for hours worked on the hereinafter mentioned holidays continuously, except for meal times.

(*b*) Overtime at the rate of time and a third shall be paid for broken time worked on holidays.

(*c*) Time paid for at overtime rates under this clause shall not be computed in making up the periods of 48 hours and 11 hours hereinbefore mentioned.

(*d*) Every part of a quarter of an hour shall be reckoned as a quarter of an hour.

9. **Holidays.**—The holidays hereinbefore referred to shall be New Year's Day, Anniversary Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Eight-hour Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. In the week in which any holiday occurs the employee shall receive his average weekly earnings for the past month.

10. **Meal Time.**—One hour shall be allowed for each meal. If the employee is required to be on duty or at call during meal time he shall be paid 3d. for every quarter of an hour or part thereof, and such time shall be computed in the said periods of 48 hours and 11 hours respectively.

11. **Resident Employees.**—Where it is a term of the engagement that an employee shall reside on the business premises a daily time for ceasing work shall be specified, and the employee shall be deemed to have worked up to that time each day. If the employee is required to answer the night-bell after that hour dwelling accommodation shall be free. Otherwise not more than 10s. per week shall be charged.

12. **Termination of Engagement and Certificate.** — One week's notice may be given on either side to terminate the engagement. Thereupon the employee shall, on request, receive a certificate stating the period served and the position held.

13. **Proportion of Apprentices and Improvers.**—One apprentice or improver to one or other assistant may be employed. For the purpose of this clause an employer actively engaged in the business may be reckoned as an assistant.

14. **Preference to Unionists.** — As between persons offering labour at the same time, preference of employment shall be given to members of the Shop Assistants' and Warehouse Employees' Federation of Australia, other things being equal.

15. **Duration of Award.**—This award shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1917.

Note.—Leave is reserved to the employees to apply at any time to vary this award by pro-

viding for wages for soda fountain attendants, increased wages for apprentices, holidays on full pay, the case of assistants working after 6 p.m., Sunday and holiday pay, and limitation of day's work, and to the employers to apply to reduce the wages fixed by this award, if any of the above variations are granted.

H. R. CURLEWIS,
Chairman.

VICTORIA.

Proposed Wages Board for Chemists.

It having come under the notice of the pharmaceutical authorities that a move was being made to include chemists' shops in the proposed motion for the appointment of a wages board for dispensers employed in Friendly Society dispensaries, and hospitals, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Bailey, Gabriel, Garrick, Loughnan, and Towl, waited upon the Secretary for Labour, Mr. Murphy, on December 18, and protested against the inclusion of pharmacists in the proposed board. Mr. Murphy promised to place the views of the deputation before the Minister for Labour. Further representations were made on December 19 by Messrs. Keays, Lee, Lock, Longmore, and Butchers to the Chief Secretary (Mr. McLeod) on the subject. Mr. Farthing, M.L.A., introduced the deputation. Mr. McLeod kindly arranged for an interview with the Minister of Labour, which took place on December 20, when Messrs. Towl, Buckhurst, Longmore, and Butchers explained to Sir Alexander Peacock the objections pharmacists had to being included in the proposed board. The Minister stated that he thought a good case had been made out for pharmacists for a separate board.

On December 21, in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Alexander Peacock moved—

> "That it is expedient to appoint a special board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed in dispensing, compounding, or selling medicines, drugs, or goods in a friendly society's or hospital dispensary."

The Minister said that he had been interviewed by representatives of the chemists' assistants, who asked that they should not be included in the proposed board. He had informed this deputation that he thought there should be a separate board for chemists' assistants. The deputation stated that they had no objection to that, but they considered that their work was entirely different from the work of those employed in friendly society dispensaries. Sir Alexander Peacock told them that he would make further inquiries regarding certain alleged discrepancies in the official return. He now asked the House to agree to the resolution as proposed.

The following was the official statement of the Secretary for Labour in connection with the application for a board:—

Number of places from which records were received, 84.

The usual number of hours worked per week range from 39 to 54.

Age of Employees.	Males. Number.	Males. Average Wage.	Females. Number.	Females. Average Wage.	All Employees. Number.	All Employees. Average Wage.
21 years and over...	72	70/8	13	62/-	111	57/1
Under 21 years ...	24	15/5	2	32/-		
Total ...	96	56/10	15	58/11		

Number of employees 21 years and over receiving:—

Sex.	30/- and under	31/- to 35/-	36/- to 40/-	41/- to 45/-	46/- to 50/-	51/- to 55/-	56/- to 60/-	61/- to 65/-	66/- to 70/-	71/- to 75/-	76/- to 80/-	81/- and over	Total.
Males	6	1	1	—	1	5	3	3	12	8	17	15	72
Females	—		1	—	3	—	2	—	4		3	—	13

The board is asked for by petition from 67 dispensers employed in hospitals and friendly societies' dispensaries.

The reason given for the request for a board is that the pay is not commensurate with the work and responsibility, many unskilled workers being paid as much or more.

A communication has been received from the Victoria United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries stating that they consider a fair and reasonable salary is now being paid to all employees, that, while they do not make any serious objections to the board, they think the present an inopportune time to create it, because of the high price of drugs, and that, if a board is appointed, it should apply to ordinary chemists' shops as well as to friendly societies' or hospital dispensaries.

Mr. Lemmon urged that there was no substantial difference between the conditions obtaining in chemists' shops and dispensaries. Mr. J. W. Billson said the qualifications in each case were identical. He happened to know the trade, because he was engaged in it at one time. He could not understand why chemists were not included in the resolution. He moved as an amendment—

> That it is expedient to appoint a Special Board to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any persons employed in dispensing, compounding, or selling medicines, drugs, or goods usually sold by a pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. Snowball supported the amendment. He could not see any reason which justified a distinction. Identically the same conditions prevailed in pharmacies and dispensaries. The dispensaries supplied drugs and medicines to their own members.

Sir Alexander Peacock.—Does the honorable member say that at some of the dispensaries there are persons who are not qualified chemists, like there are in some of the chemists' shops?

Mr. Snowball.—That is a fact. There are apprentices in the dispensaries, as there are in chemists' shops. It is not fair to put the dispensaries of friendly societies on a different footing to ordinary chemists' shops, and I cannot see

any justification for distinguishing between these kinds of establishments.

Sir Alexander Peacock.—I do not want to prevent those in chemists' shops getting protection, but I was impressed with the view presented to me, and I said I was in favour of two boards.

Mr. Blackburn.—That will not get rid of the element of competition.

Mr. Snowball.—A board for each class would be likely to cause confusion.

Mr. J. W. Billson (Fitzroy).—We may have two rates fixed for exactly the same kind of work.

Mr. Snowball.—The same kind of business is being done with the public in these two classes of establishment, and exactly the same kind of work is done. The operations in the friendly societies' dispensaries are exactly similar to those in chemists' shops. Those employed must have the same qualifications, and they should be treated alike.

Mr. Blackburn.—It must be remembered, too, that where there are no friendly societies' dispensaries, chemists dispense for friendly societies.

Mr. Lemmon said that two boards would only create confusion, and would entail extra expense. He believed the majority of chemists favoured a wages board. Mr. Rogers also claimed that separate boards were unnecessary. Mr. Cotter wished to see all dispensers, wherever employed, included. He read a letter from the Richmond dispensary executive, favouring a wages board if chemists were also brought in. The dispensaries competed with the chemists, and it was not fair to place them under a board which excluded retail pharmacies.

Mr. Billson withdrew his amendment, and substituted the following:—

> That all the words after the word "in" (line 4) be omitted, and the words "dispensaries and chemists' shop" be inserted in lieu thereof.

After Mr. Webber had spoken in support of a combined board, Mr. Billson's amendment was agreed to, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Immediately it became known that the motion had been passed in the amended form, representations were made to the members of the Legislative Council on the subject.

On December 22 (the last day of the session), the Hon. W. L. Baillieu moved that the remaining orders of the day on the notice paper (including the motion re wages board) be postponed to the next day of meeting. This led to a protest being made by the four Labour members in the Council.

The Hon. Robert Beckett said: The position of this motion is rather awkward, and I can quite understand the Government not going on with it. It was brought before another place in a certain form, but by an amendment which was made a new class of person, from whom no petition has been received for a wages board, was introduced. Even if we pass the motion, in the circumstances, it would have no legal effect, and it would only be a waste of time to discuss it.

The Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister) said: I am not going on with the motion, because I know it will not be passed. I am quite certain honorable members are more anxious to terminate the business of the session than to continue the discussion of a motion which will lead us into an awkward position. Honorable members have no desire to debate a motion which we cannot alter, and which I know will not be carried.

The House divided on the motion to postpone consideration of the question. Fifteen voted in favour of postponement, and four against. The proposal for a wages board was therefore lost, but will probably be revived when the Legislative Council next meets. Much arduous work (entailing constant attendance at Parliament during the whole of the week before Christmas) was thrown upon the shoulders of those taking a prominent part in the matter.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Proceedings in Industrial Court.

The Industrial Court resumed the hearing on January 15, before the Deputy President (Mr. N. A. Webb, S.M.), of an application by the retail chemist and druggist employees as members of the Distributing Trades Union of South Australia, for the determination of the Court on matters affecting the number of hours to be worked by employees, the rates of pay, overtime, and the conditions of employment generally in the industry.

Mr. L. C. Hunkin appeared in behalf of the employees; Mr. Angas Parsons for Mr. Baker and others (respondents) mentioned in the appearance; and Mr. J. H. Francis for the Friendly Societies' Medical Association and the Port Adelaide United Friendly Societies' Dispensary (respondents).

Mr. Hunkin intimated that the evidence for the employees had been concluded, and he tendered documents and records for the information of the Court. He desired to show that the local application was not an isolated instance of the chemists' demands for improved conditions and shorter hours, as there was also dissatisfaction in that respect among the chemist and druggist employees in the other States.

His Honour said he had been favourably struck by the hours 9.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. It would be a later starting hour, and if an employee ceased work at 7.30 p.m. he would still have the evening for any arrangements he might wish to make.

The Employers' Case.

Mr. Parsons, in his address, said Mr. Hunkin had declared that the claim had been submitted to the Court principally because of the unconscionable hours which the employees had to work. The employees, however, did not work every day from opening to closing time. All that the employees asked was for an award of 106 hours a fortnight, as in Brisbane. So far as health was concerned, the necessities of the public were not fixed by any hour of the clock. Illnesses might occur at any time of the day or night. The question was how, with the least strain on the employees, a reasonable amount of convenience could be given to the public. The parties in the present case were ministers to the public, for the convenience of which they must do all they

could. With the object of ascertaining the percentage of buisness done in one week before and after 6 o'clock, Mr. A. B. Cowling had circularised 22 establishments, and he had found that the lowest of the percentages after 6 o'clock was 34 and highest 80. The number of prescriptions dispensed after 6 was 12 per cent. of the total for the day in the lowest case and 60 per cent. in the highest. That showed the extent to which the public apparently required chemists to remain open for ordinary business and prescriptions. Some shops in the city could close at an earlier hour than other businesses, but even in the city it was absolutely necessary for business to remain open at least as late as 9 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and at 9.30 on Friday and Saturday. A night dispensary in Adelaide would be convenient for people living within the four terraces, but to cater for all the metropolitan area probably a dozen night dispensaries would be required.

His Honour.—Have your clients discussed the question of a night dispensary?

Mr. Parsons contended that the system was impracticable. He challenged the statement by Mr. Hunkin that the work in which assistants was engaged was highly skilled. The application for arbitration was signed by 31 employees, of whom no fewer than 21 were unregistered. Fourteen of the 21 had not passed even the preliminary examination. Seven had done so, but only four had passed any of the intermediate subjects. They were not the class of men to ask for a high reward when they were practically destitute of educational qualifications. The records indicated that no boy with a secondary education of a public school would have any difficulty in getting through the course. It was clearly to the advantage of the public and the trade that the assistants should be registered chemists. It did not rest with the unregistered assistants to say that it was a scientific calling, and therefore the minimum for unregistered men should be high. It would be wrong to fix a high minimum for unregistered men, because that would discourage men from qualifying to become registered.

Pharmacists' Proposals.

Mr. Parsons gave the classification of the different classes of employees, and said he proposed to ask the Court to approve of the following conditions:—Ordinary working hours should not exceed 106 a fortnight, as follow:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, between 8.45 a.m. and 9 p.m.; Friday, 8.45 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Saturday, 8.45 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; public holiday, 10 to noon and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wages (male)—Registered assistants, £3 15s. a week; unregistered assistants, £2 14s.; unregistered junior assistants for the first year after completion of apprenticeship, £1 15s. a week and 10s. extra weekly for each additional year of experience after the first year; apprentices and improvers, first year, 10s. a week; second, 15s; third, £1; fourth, £1 5s.; and 10s. extra a week for improvers for each additional year of experience after the fourth year. Relievers.—If the period of employment did not exceed six days, 25s. per cent. in excess of the above minimum rates, whichever might be applicable. If the period of employment exceeded six days, not less than such minimum rates. Wages (female)—Registered assistants, £2 5s. 6d. a week; unregistered assistants, £1 4s. 6d.; unregistered junior assistants for the first year after the completion of apprenticeship, £1 10s. a week and 5s. extra weekly for each additional year of experience after the first year; apprentices and improvers, the same rates as provided for male apprentices and improvers. Provision was also made that a chemist should not employ more than two apprentices for each registered chemist engaged or employed in his business. Every employer should permit his apprentice to attend all University or other lectures or such other course of instruction as might from time to time be prescribed by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, and should not make any deduction from the wages of the apprentice in respect of the time necessarily spent by the apprentice in attending such lectures or course of instruction. Mr. Parsons urged that the question for the consideration of the Court was whether the log which the employers submitted was fair and reasonable as minimum rates. They had not included managers or assistant managers in the log because there were only nine persons in the trade who could be called managers, and hardly any of them had any responsibility as regarded buying. There were only one or two shops in which an employee answering the definition of chief assistants could be found, and they knew of only one who was responsible for buying—the manager of a trust estate. Mr. Parsons concluded his address, and at 4 p.m. the Court adjourned until the next day.

On resuming on January 14,

Tom Michell Young, pharmaceutical chemist, of Hutt-street, Adelaide (Registrar of the Pharmacy Board in South Australia, and lecturer in pharmacy, materia medica, and volumetric analysis), said he kept the records of both students and registered chemists. From March, 1893, to September, 1913, 186 students were entered on the records, which were stopped at 1913 because there was a four years' course. The examinations for students were the preliminary, the intermediate, and the final. The subjects for the intermediate examination were inorganic and organic chemistry, and botany, with practical work in those subjects. The preliminary examination was not difficult. The Latin was about the junior standard, and the other subjects about the primary standard. A boy of the sixth standard of a public school ought to pass in everything except Latin. The standard for organic chemistry and botany at the intermediate examination was the same as for the first year of the science course, and for inorganic chemistry the same as for the higher public. The fee for the course was 25 guineas, with an examination fee of a guinea a subject. Of the 186 students who passed either the preliminary or the senior examination 36 did not go further, but abandoned the calling. Of the remaining 150 90 became qualified chemists, and of those who qualified 74 did so in four years. The usual qualifying age was 21 or 22 years. Of the 90 he knew of at least 11 who had to wait until they were 21 before being able to sit for the qualifying examination. He him-

self had had to wait two years. He began business on his own account when he was just over 22.

His Honour intimated that he thought it was within his jurisdiction to say that no man should be apprenticed until he had passed the preliminary examination. He asked Mr. Parsons to consider the point.

Mr. Hunkin remarked that the employees would prefer that the award should include some such stipulation.

Employers' Evidence.

A. B. Cowling, chemist, of North Adelaide, said he did the purchasing for his three shops, so that the man in charge had no responsibility in that connection. In the metropolitan area there were only about nine men who would come under the employees' application of the term manager, and only two or three shops employed men who would come under their designation of chief assistant. He did not think the chief assistant had to accept any more responsibility than that of an ordinary assistant, who was a registered chemist. Between a manager who had to do the buying and one who did not there should be some differentiation. He thought a classification which provided a minimum rate for an assistant would be sufficient, and that rate should be fixed at £3 15s. A fair minimum for an unregistered assistant would be £2 14s., payable to men between the ages of 21 and 22. It was not desirable to encourage the employment of unregistered men. As regarded hours, he favoured 105 a fortnight. He found it necessary to open his shop at 8.45 a.m. Nine o'clock should be fixed as the closing hour from Monday to Thursday, and 9.30 p.m. on Friday and Saturday.

The following evidence was taken in January, 1917—

Albert B. Cowling, master chemist, of Norwood, resumed his evidence He did not think a fortnight's holiday should be embodied in the award. In the past the holiday was allowed in consequence of long hours worked, but if the hours were reduced he did not see why it should be obligatory upon the employers to give it. A registered chemist would have no difficulty in efficiently instructing two apprentices at the same time. It was desirable to start a second apprentice, so that he might be of some value when the senior apprentice was out of his time. In reply to Mr, Hunkin, witness said that when he previously stated that an assistant in a chemist's shop required no more qualifications than an employee in an ordinary shop, he meant apart from dispensing prescriptions. In the course of his work a chemist's assistant would be asked a few delicate and confidential questions. He admitted, however, that a man in a chemist's shop would have to inspire confidence, to attend carefully and delicately to the questions and requirements of some customers, and particularly women at certain times. The same delicacy and tact would not be required in selling a pound of tea over a grocer's counter. There were quite a number of managers with responsibility in the metropolitan area.

The Deputy President—Are they dissatisfied with their conditions?

Mr. Hunkin—We submit that they are.

The Deputy President—Is there going to be evidence of their being dissatisfied?

Mr. Hunkin—if your Honor asks for evidence from every class of employee, the Court business will go on for six months. We are prepared to get the evidence if it is asked for.

His Honor—If you say managers are dissatisfied I would like to learn.

Mr. Hunkin—The fact that New South Wales has made an award for managers could be taken as a precedent. Witness had already admitted that in his opinion higher rates should be paid to managers.

Mr. Parsons—We do not dispute that.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Hunkin, said he considered a registered assistant in a city shop should receive the same wages as an assistant in charge of a suburban branch shop. He based his opinion that £2 14/- was an equitable wage for unregistered assistants on the wages paid to shop assistants in other businesses. The fair wage judgment helped him to come to the conclusion that £2 14/- was a fair and reasonable wage for unregistered assistants.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hunkin, witness stated that the amount of business done after 6 p.m. was 34 per cent. on Tuesday. He had not compiled any return showing the volume of business. Witness could not say what proportion of the 34 per cent. of that business was done in prescriptions. He thought it would be about equal proportions of prescriptions and general work from a monetary point of view. Seventeen per cent. of the total business would be in prescriptions done after 6 o'clock.

Mr. Hunkin observed that if he were dealing with any other body of men they would say that the hours which the employers asked for would simply not be worked. He contended that a certain portion of the business which was now left until after the hour could be done before 6 o'clock, and probably would be done if the public knew the shops were closing at 6 p m.

Continuing, witness said that in respect of small shops he thought the employer would live on the premises He was of opinion that the employer should be the judge whether a man should have a holiday. Sometimes a man came back worse that when he went away. (Laughter.) Generally, however, he thought it was desirable that an annual holiday should be allowed

In answer to His Honor witness said he knew that in some parts of the world chemists' shops closed at 6 p.m., but he thought it was only in special circumstances. There were cases where it was absolutely necessary to provide at any hour medicines and appliances to alleviate human pain, and to probably save life. He thought it was a good thing to get women into chemists' positions, because there was scope for them in the business. Trade depended on the class of people which constituted it.

Mr. Hunkin—Evidently the poorer classes cannot afford to have illnesses. (Laughter.)

Arthur K. Newberry, a director of Birks, Chemists, Limited, said he was apprenticed for five years, at Birks'. He was assistant for three years before he qualified, and then he received £2 10s. a week. Dispensing was the most responsible part of the work. It was not in the

interests of the public or of the calling to have unregistered chemists. He thought £3 15s. a week was a fair wage for registered assistants. Their business was one of the largest in Australia. They did not employ a manager, chief assistant, or relievers. A night dispensary was quite impracticable, because it would be impossible for the people to "flock" in from the suburbs to it.

By Mr. Hunkin—The management of Birks' business was conducted by the directors

At 4.15 p.m., the hearing of the case was adjourned until January 18.

Conditions of Labour.

Arthur K. Newbery, a director of Birks Chemists, Limited, in answer to His Honor, said at the resumed hearing on January 18th, they aimed at securing a superior class of men as assistants. They desired men of good character. To be a successful assistant a man must have some mental attainment. To close earlier than at present would in the case of his business mean bringing on more men at night. The effect of the daylight saving measure was to bring people into the street later. His business closed at 8.30 p.m., but he knew he lost trade through doing so. His firm employed two registered assistants. One received £5 and the other £4 a week.

Edward John Thomas Fisher Pollard Gryst, pharmaceutical chemist, of Exeter, and President of the Pharmacy Board, deposed that he paid £3 a week and keep to the one assistant whom he employed. He considered the employers' log fair and reasonable. The doctors were now very busy. In normal times from 50 to 60 per cent. of the prescriptions was dispensed after 6 o'clock. It was necessary to have the premises open on holiday nights in order to deal with prescriptions. For the same reason it was necessary to open between certain hours on Sundays. The takings on a Sunday were about a third of those on an ordinary day.

William Patterson, chemist, of Glenelg, said he had been in the chemist's business about 27 years, and for 24 years had been an employer. Prior to purchasing his present business 22 years ago, he had had experience in wholesale and retail work. He had examined the employers' log, and as a minimum considered it fair and reasonable. The number of prescriptions dispensed by him during October last was 412, of which 200 were after 6 p.m. His takings for that month were £85 14/-, and the takings after 6 p.m. were £45 13/6. The total cash and credit takings was £115. The month of October was a fair average month. From December 14th to 22nd his cash takings were £30 11/-, of which £16 11/3 was taken after 6 p.m. Of the latter amount £2 15/9 was taken between 6 and 7 p.m., £3 19/6 between 7 and 8 p.m., and 18/6 between 9 and 10 p.m. (two nights only). During those eight days 151 prescriptions were dispensed, 75 being after 6 p.m. He could not close conveniently under the hours mentioned in the employers' log.

Maurice Charles Moore, chemist, of Mile end, tendered evidence in regard to conditions of service of the employes in his shops at Prospect, Mile-End, and Torrensville.

The Court, at 4 p.m., adjourned until January 19th.

P. D. L.

The Directors met on January 17.

Present: Mr. Buckhurst (in the chair), and Messrs. Francis, Sayer, and White. Apologies from Messrs. Malyon, Mewkill, and Gulliver.

Election of Officers.—Mr. White moved the re-election of Messrs. Buckhurst, Gulliver, and Francis as chairman, vice-chairman, and honorary treasurer respectively. He felt sure they could not find a more suitable chairman than Mr. Buckhurst, who was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the company. Both Mr. Gulliver and Mr. Francis were also well known to them. Mr. Sayer seconded the motion. He endorsed Mr. White's remarks, and considered the directors could not do better than re-elect the present officers. Mr. Buckhurst expressed his thanks at his re-election. He felt certain that pharmacists, when properly organised, were a strong body. The P.D.L. had done a great deal to revive interest amongst pharmacists, and its influence had been very far-reaching. He would, with his fellow-directors, endeavour to do his utmost to further the movement during the forthcoming year. Mr. Francis also expressed his thanks for being re-elected honorary treasurer, although he would have welcomed some other director taking his place.

Correspondence.—Prime Minister, stating that the representations re enemy trade marks would receive consideration.

Mr. W. E. Pearcey, answering two matters which had been submitted to him for legal advice by members.

Sydney Branch, endorsing the action taken in reference to the protest against the perpetuation of German trade names.

Formal correspondence between the various branches, and with members, was minuted.

Wages Board.—A report was submitted by the chairman re the recent movement to secure a Wages Board. The report was discussed, and further action was left in the chairman's hands.

Cypher Prescriptions.—An instance of a doctor writing his prescriptions in such a way that they could only be dispensed by the pharmacist possessing his formulae was brought under notice. The practice referred to was condemned as unfair to the patient and pharmacists generally and distinctly unethical. It was decided to bring the matter under the notice of the Pharmacy Board.

Venereal Diseases Act.—The chairman and vice-chairman were appointed to represent the P.D.L. at the proposed conference between medical men and pharmacists to draw up the schedule of drugs and medicines which, under the Venereal Diseases Act, could only be supplied on a doctor's prescription.

Election of New Members.—The following new members were elected:—

New South Wales—

I. W. Tyerman, Campelltown.
J. G. Taylor, Grenfell.
G. L. Duncan, West Wyalong.
F. Mooy, Coonamble.

S. H. Rogers, Emmaville.
L. W. Ballhausen, Cootamundra.
J. G. Tingle, South Grafton.
W. Edwards, Grenfell.
G. Campbell, Arncliffe.
L. V. Solomon, Cootamundra.
H. C. Glover, Wellington.
P. J. Moodie, Bathurst.
W. H. Rushton, Dulwich Hill.

Victoria—
W. Sharland, Stawell.

General Business.—It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to Mr. W. M. Jewkes, sympathising with him on the death of his son Gordon in France.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, showing credit balance of £97 13s. 1d. Accounts amounting to £24 3s. 10d. were passed for payment, and the meeting adjourned.

Correspondence.

Letters submitted for publication must be addressed to the Editor, and should reach the Office not later than the 16th of the month. They should be written clearly and concisely, on one side of the paper only, and must be authenticated in each case by the name and address of the writer. The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

To the Editor, *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

Preliminary Examination Problem.

Sir,—I must refer A.J.E. to my first reply in your November issue. I have nothing to take from or add to it. It is a final statement of a mathematical fact as conclusive as the assertion that two and two make four. A.J.E.'s latest contention that because the third man has made an *odd* number of steps when the three men come into step again, therefore he has changed his foot and got out of step is purely gratuitous, is opposed to fact, and would introduce impossible confusion into all problems of the kind to be found in any school treatise on arithmetic.

As the bacon man says: "There is nothing to argue about," and I must add that this is my last contribution to a necessarily fruitless discussion. —I am, yours, etc.,

THE EXAMINER FOR THE PRELIMINARY.

To the Editor of the *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

A Labelling Query.

Sir,—Would you be good enough to enlighten me on the following point? I put up a cough mixture containing tincture camphor compound. Is it necessary for me under Reg. 71, sec. 1, Pure Foods and Drugs Regulations, to state the opium content on the label, or to only state the content of the Tinct. Camph. Co. in each bottle?

E.C.

[We think the intention of the Regulations is that the opium content must be specifically declared.—Ed. A.J.P.]

Trade & Commerce.

Opium for Medicinal Purposes—Standards for Condensations, &c.

Regulation 109 of the Customs Regulations 1913, as amended by Statutory Rule 1916, No. 152, has been further amended by the insertion, under the sub-heading, Opium for Medicinal Purposes, and after the words "is dependent upon the morphine content," of the additional words "of the opium as ascertained by analysis of a sample dried to constant weight at a temperature of 60deg. Centigrade."

Soft Drink Firm Fined.

For having sold a bottle of ginger ale to which was added a prohibited preservative (potassium metabisulphite), Schweppes Ltd., Lithgow-street, Abbotsford, was fined £1 1s. in the District Court on December 19. On a charge of having sold a bottle of ginger ale not bearing a label as required by the regulations, the same firm was fined £1 1s.

Phosphorus Prohibition.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., in their quarterly list, refer to the regulation which the Commonwealth Government has gazetted under the War Precautions Act in regard to Phosphorus. The regulation prohibits absolutely the sale or giving away of phosphorus or dealing in the article in any way whatever, without the written permission of the Naval or Military Authorities. The firm state that this means that they will not be able to execute any orders for phosphorus without written authority from the Naval or Military Departments, and the same regulation will apply to retail chemists and their customers.

Trade Notes.

Market Report.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., in their January Price List, report:—

"The market is, comparatively speaking, steady at war rates, to which even the most timid of buyers and the general public are now accustomed. Chloroform, strychnine, glycerin, neurogen, cotton, camphor, belladonna preparations, card boxes, quinine hydrochloride, carbolic acid 95 per cent., and many herbs are important lines affected by substantial increases in price. On the other hand, acetylsalicylic acid, hydrocyanic acid, salicylic acid, bromides, rhubarb, salol, broom tops and sulphonal, have a lower tendency. Advances are also shown in the prices of the following:—Filter papers, opium, G. P. tissue, lacquered tins, twine, sen sen, Moller's cod liver oil, Sanitas, Pot. Superox., cherry tooth paste, alum, acid boracic, arsenic, gum acacia, Darling feeders, Manhu foods, Glaxo feeders, maternal feeders, feeding cups and certain pills.

There is an indication that the prices of cotton, glycerin, and metals will go higher. The

price of Benger's food has been fixed by the Foods Prices Commission. Aniline dyes, in packet or in bulk, are scarce and dear, and certain colours are unobtainable. The increased cost of packing for export has caused many English manufacturers to pass on the burden and we may expect costs to go still higher.

Many imported lines for which orders have been placed regularly as in pre-war times are not forthcoming. Melanyl, icilma cream, Rimmel's toilet vinegar, sparklets, and Wright's coal tar soap are examples. Drugs and chemicals are arriving long overdue, and at irregular intervals.

The Aerators Limited write as follows:—"We regret to inform you that we cannot supply any 'B' bulbs this year, and we have therefore no option but to treat this line as cancelled, as well as 'B' syphons, which, of course, are useless without the bulbs. We shall also be unable to supply any 'C' syphons, but we can reserve a certain quantity of 'C' bulbs for the Australian market, which will enable us to partially fill your indent for this line. We hope this will be the means of preventing users from discarding their syphons."

Trade Mark Applications.

Class 2. Chemical Substances, Disinfectants, Etc.

Nyall. Frederick Stearns and Co., Pyrmont, Sydney.

Sani-Flush. The Hygienic Products Company, Canton, Stark, Ohio, United States of America.

Merval. George, Edward Andrew, Ormond, Victoria.

Class 3. Chemicals Used in Pharmacy.

Coagulen-Ciba. Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Switzerland.

Agathurin. Neurogen Ltd., 366 Exhibition-street, Melbourne.

Brown's Bronchial Troches. John I. Brown and Son, 33 Farringdon-road, England.

Pazo. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

Laxative Bromo Quinine. Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

Tokalon Ltd. (Distinctive Device). Great Portland-street, London.

Heenzo. George William Hean, 178 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

Smith's Brownol Eye Drops. Leslie William Smith, Canterbury, New South Wales.

Class 5. Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Vermona. J. Kitchen and Sons Proprietary Limited, 10 Queen street, Melbourne.

Chloramint. Hudson's Pharmacy, Newtown, New South Wales.

Silk. Lever Brothers Ltd., Balmain, New South Wales.

Hush-a-Bye. Lever Brothers Ltd., Balmain, New South Wales.

Pompeia. L. T. Piver and Cie, Paris, France.

Tokalon Limited (Distinctive Device). Great Portland-street, London.

Personal & Business.

Properly authenticated paragraphs, preferably sent by the persons interested, are inserted under this heading

Victoria.

Mr. J. Hetherington is relieving Mr. T. G Skewes, of Ballarat.

Mr. P. M. O'Leary is at present with Mr James Hislop, Windsor.

Mr. D. C. Gordon has accepted a position with Messrs. Witt and Co.

Mr. W. L. Treen is relieving at the Williamstown Dispensary.

Mr. D. Shaw has been relieving Mr. A. W. F Vale.

Mr. R. S. Younger is assisting Mr. F. H Cooper, Maffra.

Mr. J. G. Fitzpatrick is acting as locum fo Mr. E. W. Poynter, of South Melbourne.

Mr. S. R. Chandler has accepted a position with Mr. J. W. Cochran, Malvern.

Mr. G. Flude has accepted a position with Messrs. W. Ford and Co., Toorak.

Miss E. Leon was relieving Mr. J. T. Sanders, of Frankston, during the holidays.

Mr. P. Mulhall is now at Messrs. Bull and Owen, Geelong.

Mr. W. O. Straede has gone to the Hawthorn Dispensary.

Miss Dora Alston is relieving at the Homeopathic Hospital, from 8th February for three weeks.

Mr. W. T. Linton, late dispenser of Victoria Homes, is acting as locum for Mr. A. E. Sayer Bendigo.

Mr. V. S. Lalor is relieving at Mr. E. Lenthall Fisher's, and goes on early in April to Messrs. Beddome and Co., for 7 weeks.

Mr. G. H. Cooke is relieving Mr. Whittle Canterbury. From there he goes on to Mr C. Westwood, Malvern.

Mr. H. W. Meallin, lately with Mr. C. Hembrow, Beechworth, has accepted a position with Mr. A. Stephens, Canterbury.

Mr. P. J. Winton is at Terang, relieving Mr J. G. Mellwaine, who recently underwent a serious operation, but is now out of danger and progressing favourably.

Mr. R. H. Cowl, dentist, was found dead in his bed at 2 o'clock on Friday morning, January 19. He had suffered from heart trouble for some months. Before settling in Bairnsdale Mr. Cowl had been in business as a chemist in Walhalla for many years.

Musical Success.—Miss C. Denby, daughter of Mr. W. Denby, chemist, of Wangaratta, has been very successful in her musical examination. She has been awarded the distinction of Associate of London College of Music, and is entitled to place the letters A.L.C.M., after her name. Her friends will be glad to hear of her success. Miss Denby is in the head office of the State Savings Bank.

Miss Marjorie Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. J. W. Whitehouse, chemist, Middle Park, who secured first place at the December Preliminary Examination, was trained under the guidance of Mr. F. Thomas, M.A., principal of the Austral Coaching College. Mr. Thomas also

trained two of the nine successful candidates in Victoria who qualified for entrance to the Royal Australian Naval College. There were 355 candidates. Two other students gained positions in the Military College at Duntroon.

Queensland.

St. Sgt. F. E. Smith has returned from duty on transport, etc., and is now on furlough.

Mr. M. B. Barnard, late of Maryborough, has purchased the drug business formerly carried on by Mr. N. J. Barry, at Mitchell.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, of Thursday Island, had the misfortune of breaking his arm in three places, in trying to avoid a collision while boating.

Mr. T. J. Luddy has removed his stock and fixtures from S. Brisbane to the premises in Edward-street, Brisbane, formerly occupied by Mr. F. Sutherland.

Mr. W. H. Green, of Townsville, experienced a sharp illness during Christmas, but he is gradually finding his way back to work again.

Movements of Assistants.—Mr. Bradbury is managing for Mr. W. R. Hodgson. Mr. A. Menzies is now the manager of Captain T. F. Hall's pharmacy at Ipswich. Mr. F. Norris, late of Ipswich, is now with Mr. L. A. Wilkinson, Queen-street, Brisbane.

Several chemists have taken the opportunity of the usual lull in business after Christmas and have gone on holiday. Among these were noticed:—Mr. J. W. Ward, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board, who has been residing in Sandgate; Mr. A. B. Chater, who is at Stanthorpe; Mr. James, of Gatton; and Mr. W. R. Hodgson, who made Redcliffe their headquarters; Mr. Willis Taylor, of Taylor and Colledge, paid a visit to Southport; Mr. Eric Elliott, of Elliott Bros., visited Sydney; and Mr. W. F. S. Fox selected Tweed Heads.

Business in Queensland. — The predominating feature of my last month's report regarding the condition of trade in this State was pessimistic, following so closely on the coal strike, and of the disturbed nature of the political world. Christmas has come and gone, and I am pleased to say that my forecast dealing with Christmas trade was not correct. Instead of a falling off, a surprising spirt was experienced, making the Christmas trade quite up to the average of good years. Neither does it appear that the improvement was a temporary one, because it has continued on past the opening of the new year up to the present. The heavy rainfall of last month has been followed up by intense heat, which has been most trying. Copious rains are predicted, and it is anticipated that floods will be general.

South Australia.

Death of Mr. M. R. Tregonning.—Mr. M. Prisk Tregonning, chemist, died on December 22. He was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Tregonning, formerly of Moonta, and now of West Adelaide. After passing the standard examination qualifying him as a pharmacist, he entered into business as a chemist at Mount Barker. While there he instituted the competitive examinations in music and elocution, which during his regime were exceedingly successful. On removing from Mount Barker, Mr. Tregonning began business at Henley Beach, but was compelled to relinquish this owing to a breakdown in health. After a serious illness, during which he underwent an operation, his health was re-established, and about three years ago he again entered into business at Lower Mitcham. Here he succeeded in establishing a large and important business. Wherever Mr. Tregonning resided he took a deep interest in the welfare of the district. While at Mitcham he became a Vice-President of the Hawthorn Bowling Club, and was also appointed Chairman of the State School Committee. In this work he was enthusiastic. He also took a deep interest in gardening pursuits. The deceased leaves a widow and two children.

Tasmania.

The 37th Launceston U.F.S. Dispensary annual report discloses a membership of 3374. Cash sales amounted to £836, against £529 the previous year. The levy for the year remains the same as last year, notwithstanding the high price of drugs. Mr. J. R. Benneworth is manager, with Mr. W. Widdowson and Mr. P. J. Kellick as assistant dispensers.

Births, Marriages & Deaths.

DEATH.

KILLED IN ACTION.

JEWKES.—On the 10th January, in France, Lieutenant W. Gordon Jewkes, youngest son of Wallace and Jean Jewkes, Essendon, and of 29 Loch-street, St. Kilda, only brother of Gilbert (on active service), aged 22 years.

COWL.—On the 19th January, at Bairnsdale (suddenly), Robert Henry, the dearly beloved father of Mrs A. L. Harwood and Mrs. C. Bale, late of Walhalla.

Exchange and Bargain Column.

Notices up to 30 words are inserted in this column free of charge to members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Other insertions—½d. per word.

ALBULACTIN, Nos. 1 or 2. Wanted to buy 3 dozen. Write, stating price, to J. W. Cochran, 57 Glenferrie-road, Malvern.

WANTED to BUY—ICILMA CREAM, good condition. State quantity and price. "Phlox," Journal Pharmacy.

WANTED to SELL—2 botts. Bridal Bouquet Bloom, 2/3 ea.; 1 bott. Hagan's Magnolia Balm, 2/3; 2 botts. Delcroix Vegetable Extract for the Hair, 2/3 ea. "Tenax," Journal Pharmacy.

NOTICES.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

TEXT BOOKS IN ENGLISH, 1917-18.

FOR the September and December, 1917, and the March and June, 1918, Examinations the English Text Books will be Scott's "Quentin Durward" and selections from Palgrave's GOLDEN TREASURY OF ENGLISH LYRICS. The following numbers from the Golden Treasury are prescribed, viz., Nos. 112, 113, 129*, 149, 165*, 174*, 179, 208*, 210*, 211*, 215*, 218*, 225*, 240*, 261*, 267 and 276. Selections marked with an asterisk require to be memorised.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Registrar.

Melbourne,
December 20, 1916.

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS.

I, SAMUEL BAIRD, the Returning Officer, appointed under the provisions of Section 1 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, 1915, Part III., do hereby declare—

WILLIAM HENRY FLEAY, Sturt-street, Ballarat, and

CHARLES EDWARD TOWL, 76 Collins-street, Melbourne,

Registered Pharmaceutical Chemists, to be duly elected members of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, without opposition, this eighteenth day of January, 1917, to serve as members of the said Board for the ensuing three years.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Returning Officer.

Melbourne, 18th January, 1917.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE Lectures for 1917 commence on Monday, February 5. Particulars as to fees, etc., will be found on page 21 of the advertisements.

The LECTURES IN CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY to Dental Students will commence on March 5th. Fee, £2/12/6. These lectures, which are held on Mondays, 2.15 to 4.15 p.m., are recommended as an excellent preliminary course in Chemistry for pharmaceutical students.

SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION CLASS.

The Class for the JUNE, 1917, FINAL EXAMINATION meets on Wednesdays, from 2 to 5 p.m. The Class will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14. Entries, accompanied by the fee of £3/13/6, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the College on or before Wednesday, February 7.

VOLUMETRIC CLASS. Monday mornings, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Fee, £2/2/-.

C. L. BUTCHERS,
Secretary.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND TWO AUDITORS.

WHEREAS the offices of the persons elected Members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, and Auditors on 17th March, 1914, have become vacant by effluxion of time; and whereas, under the provisions of the said Articles of Association, the Returning Officer shall, in the month of March, in the year 1917, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, to serve as Members of the Council of the said Society, and two Auditors:

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 14th day of March, 1917, proceed to the ELECTION OF FOUR PERSONS, being MEMBERS of the said Society, to serve as Members of the Council, and two Auditors: and if the number nominated is greater than the number required to fill the vacancies created as aforesaid, a poll will be taken on the said 14th day of March, 1917.

Nomination papers must be lodged or delivered by post at the office of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, before Four o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st day of February, 1917.

SAMUEL BAIRD, Returning Officer.
Dated the 20th day of January, 1917.

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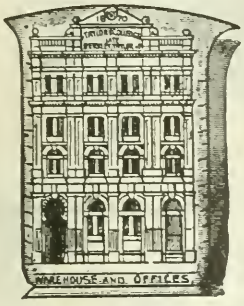

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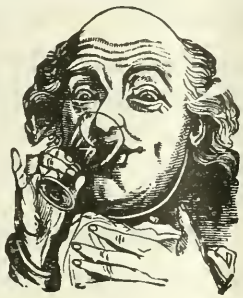

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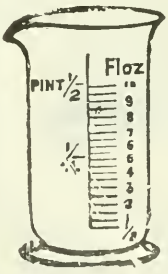

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The Prescribed Course of Lectures in Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Botany, for the Year 1917, will commence on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

Students desiring of enrolling are requested to enter themselves on or before Tuesday, 30th January.

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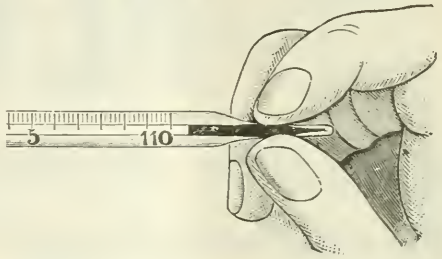

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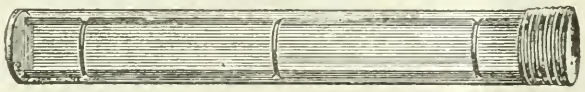

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

MEDICAL ACT 1915, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

AS required by Section 95, Sub-section of the "Medical Act 1915," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 1st and 2nd March, 1917.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

LATIN.—Grammar, accidence and syntax. Translation of simple sentences into Latin. Translation into English from Cæsar, De Bello, Gallico, Book I., Chapter 1-29, inclusive, or Vergil Aeneid, Book I., Lines 1-401, inclusive.

ENGLISH.—Grammar and Composition. Literature. The University Text Book in English.

ENGLISH TEXT BOOK.

The Text Book in English for December, 1916, and March and June, 1917, will be:

English Prose and Verse (F. Sinclaire, M.A.) Part I.

To be memorised—

Shakespeare—*When to the Sessions.*
When Icicles Hang.

Milton—*Paradise Lost* ("He scarce had ceased" to end of selection.)
When I Consider.

Keats—*Ode to Autumn.*
Much Have I Travelled.

Wordsworth—*The Solitary Reaper.*
Scorn Not the Sonnet.

Tennyson—*Break, Break, Break.*
Crossing the Bar.

ARITHMETIC.—First four rules, simple and compound; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple and compound proportion; profit and loss; simple and compound interest; true and commercial discount and present worth; extraction of square root; British and metrical system of weights and measures; problems relating to lineal, square and cubic measurements, averages.

ALGEBRA.—Notation, symbolic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Highest common factor and lowest common multiple. Fractions, cyclic order. Extraction of square root. Proof of algebraical identities. Simple equations of one and two variables. Quadratic equations of one variable. Equational problems.

GEOMETRY.—The substance of Euclid Books I. and II. Any recognised Text Book may be used.

Examination Fee, £1 1s.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The questions given at the examinations are published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" for March, June, September and December in each year. 1s. a copy.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

MATERIA MEDICA, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects is held half-yearly in June and December. The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY early in June, 1917.

Examination Fee—Two Guineas.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The next FINAL EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th March, 1917.

Candidates must give ten days' written notice of their intention to present themselves. Indentures of Apprenticeship and the Certificates required by Sections 96 and 98 of "The Medical Act, 1915," Part III., must be lodged with the Registrar, and the Fee of Three Guineas paid ten days prior to the day of examination.

NOTICE TO REGISTRAR OF INTENTION TO BE EXAMINED.

Every candidate desirous of being examined shall, ten days previous to the day fixed for examination, give the Registrar written notice of his intention to present himself for examination, and pay the prescribed fee. Entry forms are obtainable at the office.

APPRENTICESHIP.
REGISTRATION OF INDENTURES OF APPRENTICESHIP.

Every person who shall have obtained a certificate of having passed the Preliminary Examination, and who shall have entered into articles of agreement as an apprentice with a registered pharmaceutical chemist, shall, on production of such certificate, and of such articles of agreement, and upon payment of the fee of one guinea, be entitled, upon application to the Registrar within three months of the date of such articles, to have his name placed upon the Register of Apprentices. The term of apprenticeship is for four years. Indentures must be in triplicate. Apprenticeship Indenture Forms (three copies) may be obtained from the offices of the Board. (Charge, 2s. 6d. per set.)

C. L. BUTCHERS,
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(Medical Journal of Australia, March 11, 1916).

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To any doctor who, aside from his constant desire to do the most for his patient, also wishes to patronise home industry, and at the same time to do his bit to help kill the enemy's trade, especially in the future, as well as at present, we will afford full facilities for testing AT OUR EXPENSE the strength of our claims in respect to **Kephirin**.

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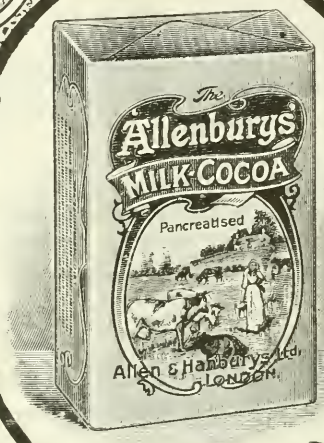

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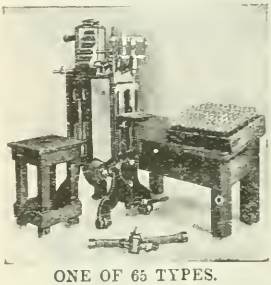

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